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Oxford

A HISTORY of the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

including the

Lives of the Founders.

by

Alex. Chalmers, F.S.A.

with a Series of

ILLUSTRATIVE ENGRAVINGS

BY

Jas Storer & Jnc Greig

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer.

OXFORD,

Printed by Collingwood and Co.

For J. Cooke and J. Parker, Oxford,

And Messrs Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme,

London, 1810.

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A

HISTORY

OF THE

COLLEGES, HALLS,

AND

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

ATTACHED TO THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

INCLUDING THE

LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS.

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ALEX. CHALMERS, F. S. A.

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TO THE

CHANCELLOR,

MASTERS, AND SCHOLARS,

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED

BY THEIR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

ALEX. CHALMERS.

PREFACE.

THE history of the English Universities is one of the most interesting objects on which a lover of literature can fix his attention. It embraces all that is curious to the antiquary, or important to the scholar; and even to minds not deeply affected by curiosity or learning, it must be a delightful object to contemplate those extensive and magnificent establishments, not as emerging from national wealth, or royal favour, but from the liberality of a series of individuals in the darker ages of our history, who were insensibly led to become the benefactors of sound learning and religion, while their immediate object, although proceeding from the most honourable and benevolent motives, was to perpetuate superstition and credulity.

The history of these Universities, however, has not been studied with the care bestowed on objects of far inferior interest. Cambridge is still without an historian worthy of notice; and although Oxford has been more fortunate in the extensive labours of Antony Wood and other authorities, yet since the time of Ayliffe, or

perhaps Salmon, no distinct and well-arranged publication has been allotted to the history of her Colleges in their actual state.

An attempt to supply this deficiency is now offered by the Editor of the following pages, who has ever regarded the University of Oxford (with which accident made him very early acquainted) with sentiments of profound veneration, and with a curiosity which insensibly led him to inquire into its history. It was during one of the many visits he has paid to this University that he first communicated the idea of a history of the Colleges, &c. which, he conceived, should be more ample than the common Guides afforded, and yet less prolix and confused than the collections of Antony Wood. But whether he has accomplished this intended object in a satisfactory manner, is a question which he would be afraid to ask, without a reliance on the candour of those who may be acquainted with the state of the sources of which he was to avail himself, and the disadvantages which a person not constantly resident must ever have to encounter in similar attempts.

The labours of Antony Wood, as given to the public some years ago by the Rev. John Gutch, Registrar to the University, must continue to be the foundation of all future researches, and to them the present writer is ready to acknowledge his highest obligations. Nor has he been

less indebted to the histories of individual Colleges, published by Savage, Smith, Lowth, Warton, and particularly his much esteemed friend, the Rev. Archdeacon Churton, whose polite and liberal communications he begs leave to acknowledge with the utmost gratitude.

Yet the work would have been deficient in many points, for which no printed authorities can be consulted, had not the Editor, throughout the whole of his undertaking, been assisted by many resident members of the University, who have contributed much valuable information with a kindness which he is at a loss to acknowledge as it deserves. This aid was tendered in a manner so extremely liberal, although peculiar to minds distinguished at once for intelligence and urbanity, that, were no other consequence to result from the Editor's labours, he would find a consolation in recollecting that he was honoured with a display of this striking and acknowledged feature in the character of the members of the University of Oxford.

With every assistance, however, from printed or oral authorities, the Editor cannot presume that he has escaped the errors to which every attempt of this kind must be liable. A few of these have been pointed out, and some other corrections, he has to lament, were communicated too late.

With respect to the plan, that laid down by Wood has been nearly followed; and some information, not generally known, it is hoped, has been recovered respecting the lives of the Founders, most of whom have been unaccountably neglected. In the selection of the names of the eminent scholars of Oxford, as well as the short characteristic sketches attempted, more regard perhaps has been paid to contemporary fame, than to the capricious verdict of modern and more fastidious times. Few pleasures can surely be more rational, few satisfactions more complete, than to be able to recall the memory of departed worth, and to point out the classic ground that has been "dignified by genius, wisdom, and piety," and which none can pass over with "frigid indifference." Although neglect has too frequently obscured the history of the learned and the pious of ancient times, it ought never to be forgotten, that our learning is the result of their labours, and our piety the answer to their prayers.

A. C.

New College Lane,
June 16, 1810.

INTRODUCTION.

THE early history of the University of Oxford is involved in the same obscurity with the civil and political state of our nation, and has been perplexed by the same improbable and contradictory traditions and legends. The spirit of rivalship too has had its share in exciting disputes, which have been perpetuated with obstinacy; a circumstance the more to be regretted, as they end in no more important result than a certain degree of priority in point of time, for which no liberal mind will now think it of much consequence to contend. It seems agreed upon among the ablest antiquaries of modern times, that, although this University may be traced to very high antiquity, and far beyond the age of satisfactory records or annals, the illustrious monarch, who was formerly supposed to have founded or restored it, had really no share whatever in its establishment; and it is certain, that no document or well-authenticated history can be produced in which the name of Alfred appears as a benefactor to the University of Oxford. And if we can trace no credible information to his days, it will surely be more fruitless to carry our researches higher, and follow, either with doubt or credulity, the absurd traditions which speak of the state of learning at Oxford and Cambridge before the Christian æra.

The probability is, that Universities, like other establishments, arose from small beginnings, and grew

into bulk and consequence by gradations, some the result of wisdom, and others of accident. The first seminaries of education in Oxford appear to have been mere schools, in which certain persons instructed youth in the scanty knowledge themselves possessed. These schools were either claustral, that is, appendages to convents and other religious houses, or secular, such as were kept by, or hired and rented of, the inhabitants of Oxford. When many of these secular scholars resided in one house, it got the name of Hall, or Hostel, and Governors or Principals were appointed over them, who superintended the discipline and civil affairs of the house. But what portion of science was taught in these, or how far the mode of education was different from that carried on in religious houses, where probably what may be called education was first dispensed, it is not easy to discover. The schools were divided into grammar-schools, sophistry-schools, schools for arts, medicine or physic-schools, law-schools, divinity-schools, &c. and were we to trust to names only, these seem adequate to a perfect system of education; but the literary remains of the early ages afford no great presumption in their favour. The only men of learning, or what was considered as deserving that name, were educated for some of the orders of the church; and we know, that, owing to the ignorance of laymen of the first ranks, their sovereigns were obliged to employ ecclesiastics in the highest offices of state, and particularly in the department of law. In point of fact, it is difficult to trace any regular plan of education, tending to that general diffusion of learning which now prevails, before the foundation of the first College by Walter de Merton, whose statutes afford an extraordinary instance of

matured system, and with very little alteration have been found to accommodate themselves to the progress of science, discipline, and civil economy in more refined ages.

Of the number of students who resided at Oxford in the early ages, we have more accounts than we can rely upon with confidence. In the time of Henry III. we are told they amounted to thirty thousand, and even when Merton College was founded, they are said to have amounted to fifteen thousand. But this latter number will appear highly improbable, when we inquire into the state of society and population at that time, and endeavour to discover, or rather to conjecture, by what means provision could be made in Oxford for the accommodation of a number almost four times greater than ever was known since records have been kept.

The University, as a corporate body, has been governed by statutes enacted at different times, and confirmed by charters granted by different monarchs, with more or less liberality. Those at present in force were drawn out in 1629, and confirmed by the charter of Charles I. in 1635. The Corporation is styled, "THE "CHANCELLOR, MASTERS, AND SCHOLARS OF THE "UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD," and is governed by laws passed in Convocation.

The highest officer in this corporation is the CHANCELLOR, whose office is of great dignity and importance. In the thirteenth century, the Chancellors were styled the Masters or Rectors of the Schools, and appear to have derived their authority from the Bishops of Lincoln, who were then the Diocesans of Oxford, and who confirmed, while the Regents and Non-

Regents nominated; but after the reign of Edward III. they were elected and confirmed by the Regents and Non-Regents only. At first their election was for one, two, or three years, but afterwards became perpetual. Still, however, the persons chosen were resident members of the University, and always ecclesiastics, until the time of Sir John Mason, in 1553, who was the first Lay-Chancellor. It was afterwards conferred, at the pleasure of the Convocation, upon ecclesiastics or laymen; but since the time of Archbishop Sheldon, in 1667, upon noblemen of distinction, who have been members of the University.

The Chancellor's deputy was formerly styled Vicegerent, or Commissary, but for many years past, VICE-CHANCELLOR. His office is annual, though generally held for four years. The Vice-Chancellor is nominated by the Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Heads of Colleges, and appoints four Deputies, or Pro-Vice-Chancellors, who must likewise be Heads of Colleges. During the vacancy of Chancellor, however, the office is executed by the Senior Theologus, or Cancellarius notus, resident in the University.

The next office is that of HIGH STEWARD, who is appointed by the Chancellor, but continues for life. His business is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, to defend the privileges, &c. of the University, and to hold a court, by his deputy, for determining causes in which a scholar or privileged person is concerned. This office for some centuries has been held by laymen or noblemen of distinction.

The office of PROCTOR is supposed to be coeval with that of Chancellor, and it is of great trust and importance, as the Proctors are to inspect the conduct

of the members of the University, as to all matters of discipline and good order, and are in fact the acting magistrates. They must be two Masters of Arts, of not less than four years standing, and chosen out of the several Colleges by turns, according to a cycle invented in 1629 by Dr. Peter Turner, Savilian Professor, and Robert Heggs, of Corpus College, and sanctioned by the statutes given by Charles I. at that time. After their election, they nominate four Masters of Arts to be their deputies, or Pro-Proctors, and may depute their authority to a larger number, if necessary.

In 1603, James I. by diploma, dated March 12, granted to each University the privilege of choosing two Representatives in Parliament; a measure which was opposed by the House of Commons, but ably supported by Sir Edward Coke. These are chosen by the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, and Regent and Non-Regent Masters, in Convocation.

The University of Oxford now consists of twenty Colleges and five Halls. Of the Colleges, each of which is a corporation of itself, Merton, University, and Balliol, were founded in the thirteenth century; Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, and New College, in the fourteenth; Lincoln, All Souls, and Magdalen, in the fifteenth; Brasen Nose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, and Jesus, in the sixteenth; Wadham and Pembroke in the seventeenth; and Worcester and Hertford in the eighteenth. Before these Colleges were erected, the scholars who were educated in the Halls or Inns subsisted there at their own expence, or that of opulent Prelates or Noblemen; but many of the youth of the kingdom, and perhaps the greater part,

were educated in St. Frideswide's Priory, Oseney Abbey, and other religious houses in Oxford and its vicinity. As the Colleges, however, increased in the number and value of their endowments, the scholars and dependents on religious houses began to decrease. In Colleges, at first, none were educated but those who were admitted upon the foundation; but when learning, and the love of learning, began to be more extensively diffused, those establishments were resorted to by independent members, under the names of Commoners, and Gentlemen Commoners*.

* It is the intention of the present writer, and he hopes at no great distance of time, to enter far more fully into the history of the University from the earliest times, and endeavour to detail its rise and progress as connected with the history of literature. This will necessarily embrace a great variety of important circumstances, which are of a nature too general to be included in the history of the respective Colleges.

MERTON COLLEGE.

THIS College, which claims the priority in point of legal establishment, was founded by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Chancellor of England. Neither time nor diligence has recovered much of the personal history of a man, who, in an age of comparative barbarity, had the judgment to project the first regular and well-constituted College, and the liberality to leave an example of generous and munificent endowment, which, for the honour of human nature, has been followed in many illustrious instances.

From a pedigree of him, written about ten years after his death, we learn, that he was the son of William de Merton, Archdeacon of Berks in 1224, 1231, and 1236, by Christina, daughter of Walter Fitz-Oliver, of Basingstoke. They were both buried in the church of St. Michael, Basingstoke, where the site of their tomb has lately been discovered. Their son was born at Merton, and educated at the convent there. So early as the year 1239, he was in possession of a family estate, as well as of one acquired. From his mother he received the manor of St. John, with which he commenced a public benefactor, by founding, in 1261, the hospital of St. John, for poor and infirm clergy; and, after the foundation of Merton College, it was appointed in the statutes, that the incurably sick Fellows or Scholars of that College should be sent thither; and the office of Master was very early annexed to that of Warden of Merton.

Not many years ago, part of the chapel roof of this hospital remained, pannelled with the arms of Merton College in the intersections, and one of the Gothic windows stopped up; but all this gave place to a new brick building in 1778.

According to Mr. Denne*, he occurs prebendary of Kentish town, and afterwards had the stall of Finsbury, both of them in the church of St. Paul's, London. He held in 1259 a prebend in Exeter cathedral; and, according to Browne Willis, was Vicar of Potton in Bedfordshire at the time of his promotion to the see of Rochester. Other accounts say, that he was first Canon of Salisbury, and afterwards Rector of Stratton. He became eminent in the court of chancery, first as King's clerk, then as prothonotary, and lastly rose to be Chancellor of England in 1258. Of this office he was deprived in the same year by the Barons, but restored in 1261, with a yearly salary of four hundred marks; and held it again in 1274, in which year he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester. He appears to have been of high credit in affairs of state, and consulted on all matters of importance, as a divine, a lawyer, and a financier. His death, which was occasioned by a fall from his horse, in fording a river in his diocese, took place Oct. 27, 1277. Notwithstanding his liberality, at his death he was possessed of goods, valued, by inventory, at 5110l., of which he left legacies to the amount of 2726l. His debts amounted to 746l., and he had owing to him about 622l.

* Customale Roffense, p. 193. and Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, vol. ii. part ii. p. 645.

He was interred on the north side of St. William's chapel, at the north end of the cross aile in Rochester cathedral, with a marble monument[a], which had probably been injured, or decayed, as in 1598 the present beautiful alabaster monument was erected to his memory by the Society of Merton College, at the suggestion of the celebrated Sir Henry Savile, then Warden. The figure of the Bishop, habited in pontificals, his hands raised and joined, lies on an altar-tomb, on the front of which is the following inscription, in two tablets, in Roman capitals.

" Waltero de Merton, Cancellario Angliæ sub Hen-
" rico Tertio: Episcopo Roffensi sub Edwardo Primo
" rege: Unius exemplo, omnium quotquot extant
" Collegiorum Fundatori: maximorum Europæ totius
" ingeniorum fœlicissimo parenti: Custos et scholares
" domus scholarium de Merton in Universitate Oxon.

[a] This must have been once a very costly specimen of art. Mr. Gough, in his Sepulchral Monuments, (vol. iv. p. 113.) brings to light an account of 40l. 5s. 6d. for the enamelled work of this monument. Enamelling flourished in the twelfth century, particularly at Limoges in France, and was much employed in ornamenting tombs. Mr. Leonard Yate, Fellow of Merton, and afterwards Rector of Cuxham, informed Mr. Wood, in 1659, that when, on removing the stone, the Founder's grave was opened, the portraiture of his body was discovered, and his person seen to be tall and proper: that he had in one hand a crosier staff, which, when touched, fell to pieces; that he had in the other a silver chalice, which would hold more than a quarter of a pint: that the Warden and Fellows caused it to be sent to the College, and to be put in their *cista jocalium*, but that the Fellows in their zeal sometimes drinking wine out of it, this their so valued relic was broken and destroyed. MS. A. Wood, quoted by the late Rev. Jos. Kilner, in his "Account of Pythagoras's School in Cambridge: as in Mr. Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales, and other notices." This work was printed some years ago, but never published. I am indebted to it for many interesting memoranda respecting Merton College.

" communibus collegii impensis, debitum pietatis
" monumentum posuere, anno Domini 1598. Henrico
" Savile Custode. Obiit in vigilia Simonis et Judæ,
" anno Domini 1277, Edwardi Primi quinto. Inchoa-
" verat collegium Maldoniæ in agro Surr. anno Do-
" mini 1264, Henrici Tertii quadragesimo octavo:
" Cui dein, salubri consilio Oxonium, anno 1270 trans-
" lato, extrema manus fœlicissimis, ut credi par est,
" auspiciis accessit anno 1274, ipsis Kalendis Augusti
" anno regni regis Edwardi Primi secundo.

" Magne senex titulis, Musarum sede sacrata
" Major Mertonidum maxima progenie:
" Hæc tibi gratantes, post secula sera, nepotes
" En votiva locant marmora, sancte Parens."

In 1662, when this monument was repaired by the College, after the injuries it had received from popular fury during the civil war, the following inscription was placed on a separate tablet.

" Hunc Tumulum fanaticorum rabie (quæ durante
" nupero plusquam civili bello, prout in ipsa Templa
" sic in Heroum, Sanctorumque reliquias ibidem pie
" reconditas, immaniter sæviebat) deformatum atque
" fere deletum, Custos et scholares domus Scholarium
" de Merton in Academia Oxoniensi pro sua erga
" funditorem pietate et gratitudine redintegrabant,
" anno Domini 1662, Custode Domino Thoma Clay-
" ton Equite."

This monument was again repaired in 1770, by the direction of the Society, and freed from a thick covering of white-wash, applied by some unskilful " beauti-
" fier;" and a sum of money has been regularly appropriated for its preservation.

With respect to the foundation of this College, an

opinion has long prevailed, which the inquiries of some recent antiquaries have rendered doubtful. It was stated by Wood and others, that Walter de Merton first founded a College at Maldon, as a nursery for that at Oxford; that at a certain age the Scholars were removed from Maldon to Oxford, where the Founder provided a house for them on the site of the present College; and that the whole establishment was not removed from Maldon to Oxford until the year 1274, when the third and last charter was obtained. On the contrary, his original intention appears to have been to establish a religious house at Maldon, consisting of a Warden and Priests, who were to appropriate certain funds, with which he entrusted them, to the maintenance and education of twenty Scholars, at Oxford or elsewhere; and that when he founded Merton College, he removed the Warden and Priests thither. What seems to confirm this account is, that the Founder appointed a Fellow of Merton College to instruct such of his Students as were ignorant of grammar, which could not have been the case had they been brought from a preparatory school[a].

Nothing could be more satisfactory than to be able to trace the progress of this great work from these small beginnings; but all that can be now collected is, that, having purchased several tenements on the ground where the College stands, he began his erection, and, by charter dated Jan. 7, 1264, established it by the name of *Domus Scholarium de Merton*. This

[a] Wood's Annals, vol. ii. p. 712. Lysons's Environs, art. *Malden*; and Manning's Surry.

first charter, with the statutes prescribed in it, continued in force until 1270, when it was confirmed by a second, in which great additions were made to the endowment by estates in Oxford, Oxfordshire, and other counties; the Scholars were increased, and the term *fratres* became used as a farther step towards the present form. A third charter was granted in 1274[a]. All these which respect the creation in 1264, the enlargement in 1270, and the completion in 1274, and refer to and confirm one another, are now preserved in the library, and were consulted as precedents in the foundation of Peter-house, the earliest College of the sister University, and probably of others in both Universities. The first officers of Merton were appointed in 1276. It yet remains to be noticed, that Walter de Merton's preference of Oxford is thought to have been owing to his better acquaintance with the place; there being a tradition, that he studied some time among the Canons regular of Oseney, or in Mauger Hall, in St. Martin's parish, Oxford.

The other benefactors to this College were, Ela Longspee, Countess of Warwick, about the year 1295, whose monument was discovered in Rewly abbey in 1705, and placed by Hearne in the Bodleian: John Willyott, Chancellor of Exeter, in 1380, who provided by certain lands and tenements for a number of ex-

[a] The allowance to Scholars, according to the statutes, was fifty shillings *per annum* for all necessaries. When Archbishop Peckham had, at their importunity, made a small addition for wood, he was obliged to revoke the grant, as not having well considered the Founder's statutes. Transcript of Archbishop Peckham's Register by Twyne, in the Schools' tower, quoted by Smith, in Hist. of University College, p. 25. In the year 1535, when the University was visited by Henry VIII. the average allowance was only 4l. 6s. 8d.

hibitioners, afterwards called *Portionistæ*, or *Postmasters*. On the building of the chapel, these Postmasters officiated as choristers, and had a salary of six shillings and four-pence *per annum* for this service; but there was at that time no regular choir. These exhibitioners resided in a hall opposite to the College, which had been given to it by Peter de Abingdon, or Habendon, the first Warden; and here they remained until the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, when they were taken into College. This hall, or a part of it, became afterwards the property of Anthony Wood's father, and the birth-place of that indefatigable antiquary, Dec. 17, 1632: and here in 1642 John Lord Colepepper, Master of the Rolls, and others of his Majesty's (Charles the First) privy council, took up their residence, during the short period that Oxford was enabled to maintain its loyalty.

The provision for the Postmasters was augmented by Dr. Thomas Jessop, physician in 1595, and by John Chamber, Fellow of Eton, and Canon of Windsor, in the beginning of King James the First's reign, who increased their number from twelve to fourteen. Dr. Higgins, Sir John Sedley, Bart. Edward Worth, M. D. the Rev. George Vernon, Rector and Patron of Bourton-on-the-Water in Gloucestershire, are also among the more recent contributors to the maintenance of these exhibitioners.

William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, and Sir Thomas Bodley, left a fund to be occasionally borrowed by the Fellows, on proper security; and the former built a library, which he furnished with books. James Leche, a Fellow, and Griffin Higgs, Dean of Litchfield, were also contributors in books; and the former, in 1589,

purchased land in Cheshire, to enable the natives of that county to become eligible into the College. Besides Henry Sever and Richard Fitz-James, who were very extensive benefactors, the name of the Rev. Henry Jackson, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, deserves honourable notice. On his foundation four Scholars were added, who are to be natives of Oxford. He died in 1727; but, for whatever reason, his benefaction did not pass into effect until the year 1753.

Among the livings, now the property of this College, by the liberality of its Founder and Benefactors, are the *Rectories* of Cuxham, Oxfordshire; Farley, Surry; Ipstone, Bucks; Kibworth-Beauchamp, Leicestershire; and Lapworth, Warwickshire: and the *Vicarages* of Diddington, Huntingdonshire; Elham, Kent; Embleton, Northumberland; Kibworth-Harcourt, Leicestershire; Maldon, Surry; St. Peter in the East, Holiwell, and Wolvercot, Oxford; Ponteland, Northumberland; Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts; and Great Wolford, Warwick. Of these the College has been in the possession of Elham, Farley, Wolford, and Lapworth, from its foundation.

The number of Students in Merton College appears to have been regulated by the variations which occurred in its revenues. At present it consists of a chief by the title of Warden, twenty-four Fellows, two Chaplains, fourteen Postmasters, four Scholars, and two Clerks. In 1592, the rents were estimated at 400l. and in 1612, the Society consisted of ninety-three persons. In the election of a Warden, the Fellows choose three of their number, whom they present to the Visitor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who appoints one of them.

THE BUILDINGS

of Merton College, which is situated to the east of Corpus Christi, consist of three courts. The outer court to the street was rebuilt in 1589, except the tower and gate, which were constructed in the early part of the fifteenth century by Thomas Rodburne, Warden in 1416, and Bishop of St. David's, one of the ablest mathematicians of his age. This gate was ornamented with the history of St. John the Baptist, and with statues of King Henry III. and the Founder, under rich Gothic canopies; but these were much defaced during the Usurpation. In 1682, Wood informs us, these ancient monuments of art were "repaired and new oyled over in white colours." Some portion of the Warden's lodgings is supposed to be coeval with the foundation of the College; but about the year 1693, in Dr. Lydall's Wardenship, the antique windows were modernized. Some alterations in the same taste had been introduced in 1674, in the Wardenship of Sir Thomas Clayton: of these Wood has given a minute and very angry account[a]; and it is not improbable that these lodgings had previously suffered considerably in 1647, when the Visitors appointed by the Republican Parliament took up their residence in them, and here principally

[a] In his Life, edit. 1772. Perhaps the following will be a sufficient specimen. "The Warden, by the motion of his lady, did put the College "to unnecessary charges, and very frivolous expences; among which "were a very large looking-glass, for her to see her ugly face, and body "to the middle, and perhaps lower, which was bought in Hilary terme, "1674, at a cost, as the Bursar told me, above 10l. A bedsteed and "bedding worth 40l. must also be bought, because the former bedstede "and bedding was too short for him, (he being a tall man;) so perhaps "when a short Warden comes, a short bed must be bought," &c. p. 173.

carried on their proceedings, ejecting all members of the University who would not submit to their authority. The building over the kitchen, with its Gothic windows, and the gallery over the Warden's apartments, are evidently coeval with the foundation; but it is not so clear to what purposes they were applied. The former was most probably the Founder's private chapel, as it still retains the chapel proportions.

The most ancient part of the College was built by Sever and Fitz-James, two of the Wardens, and men of such liberality and skill, as to divide the honours of foundership with Walter de Merton.

The outer court opens by a noble arch into the larger, inner, or garden court, which is one hundred and ten feet long, and one hundred in breadth, and was completed at the expence of the College in 1610. As a taste for mixed architecture was at this time prevalent, we are not surprised to find the south gate of this quadrangle surmounted by a specimen of the Corinthian, Doric, Ionic, and Tuscan orders. The terrace formed on the city-wall in the garden admits the spectator to the view of very rich scenery along the meadows, &c.

The third or small court brings us again back to ancient times. It was probably built about the same time with the LIBRARY, which forms nearly the south and west sides of it. This Library was founded in 1376, by William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, an architect of great skill. It was built from a plan furnished by him, and is lighted by two series of windows, the upper of the bay-kind, projecting from the outer roof in three compartments: the lower series are oblong and very narrow, and in both are

Drawn & Engraved by J. Craig.

Merton College inner quadrangle

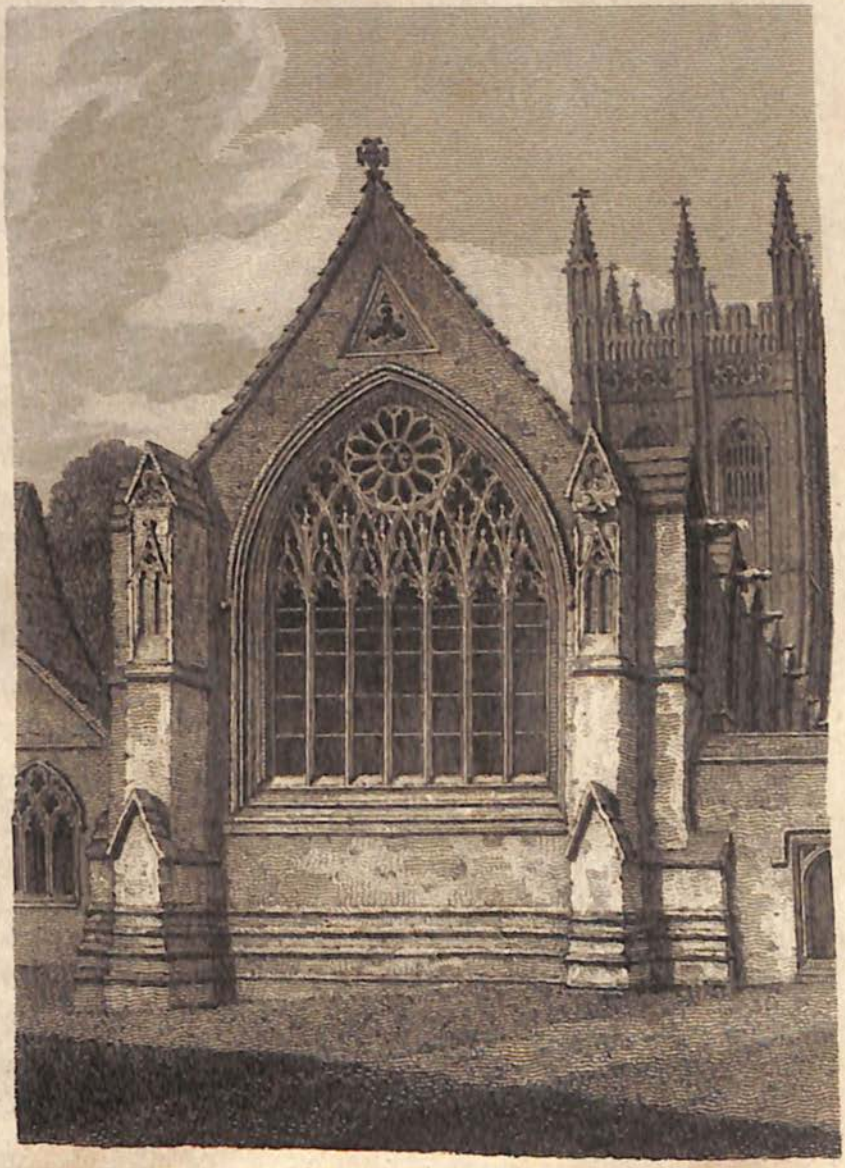
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

painted arms of the benefactors, &c. The wainscotting at one end is curiously cut in small architectural figures, probably of a later date than the rest of the building; the roof is of wood in angular divisions. But whatever may be thought of this Library as a work of art, it cannot fail to be contemplated with peculiar veneration by the antiquary, as the most ancient Library in the kingdom. Before the establishment of Colleges, there was no distinct building under the name of Library. In monasteries and other religious houses, which were the only repositories of learning, books were kept in chests, where most convenient. Merton, therefore, which exhibited the first regular College, gave also the first exemplar of a Library.

Bishop Rede contributed the first part of the collection of books, which has since been augmented, both in MSS. and printed books, by the liberality of many succeeding scholars. In 1550, when the work of reformation was pursued, in some instances, with more zeal than judgment, many valuable MSS. were taken from this Library, particularly such as related to divinity, astronomy, and mathematicks, and were the production of the Fellows of the College. Some perished in the general devastation; but others were recovered, purchased by private individuals, and given to the public Library, when it was restored by Sir Thomas Bodley. Other libraries suffered in proportion on this occasion, as well as at other tumultuary periods; and it is to these desolations that we owe our present uncertainty as to the respective merits of the founders, benefactors, and artists employed in erecting the more ancient colleges.

We enter the HALL by an ancient door, the hinges of which are made to cover the whole in various figures, as was the mode before pannels were invented, in the fourteenth century. This Hall, besides the arms in the windows, is decorated with the portraits of the Founder, of the present Bishop of Durham, and the late Mr. Justice Rooke. The portrait of the Founder was the gift of Dr. Berdmore, late Warden, and was presented to the Society in the 522d year from the foundation of the College. At the lower end is a large historical painting, representing the Founder sitting in his episcopal robes and mitre, and pointing to a view of his College. The triumph of sound learning over superstition and bigotry is displayed in allegorical figures. This piece was given to the Society by Dr. Wall of Worcester, who died in 1776. He was originally a Scholar of Worcester College, and afterwards a Fellow of Merton; a man of great medical skill, and of considerable taste in painting. Some of his correspondence with Shenstone the poet has been published.

When Queen Elizabeth visited the University in 1592, her privy council, with many noblemen and others belonging to the court, were entertained at dinner in this Hall, and after dinner were farther entertained with disputations performed by the Fellows. But long before this, in 1518, Merton College had the honour of a royal visit from Catharine, wife to Henry VIII. who, as Wood quaintly says, "vouchsafed to "condescend so low as to dine with the Mertonians, "for the sake of the late Warden Rawlyns, at this "time Almoner to the King, notwithstanding she was "expected by other colleges." During the greater



Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig

Merton College Chapel.

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part of the royal visits, it was customary for the King to reside at Christ Church, and the Queen at Merton. A passage has been described, that led from the Warden's lodgings to the Hall, and thence to the Vestry and Chapel, for her Majesty's accommodation in bad weather: but it is not now visible.

The CHAPEL, which is at the west end of the outer court, and is the parish-church of St. John Baptist, originally belonged to the abbey of Reading. Richard, one of the abbots, gave it to Walter de Merton in 1265, and the gift was confirmed by Henry III. and by the Bishop and Chapter of Lincoln, of which diocese Oxford formed a part, until the reign of Henry VIII. In 1293, on the death of the incumbent, Oliver Bishop of Lincoln appropriated it to the Scholars of Merton, and made it a collegiate parish-church. The parochial duties are discharged by one of the Chaplains of the College, and a certain part of the interior is allowed as a burial place for the parishioners, who once were very few in number. In Wood's time there were only seven houses and ten families; and in 1771 there were seventeen houses and eighty-five inhabitants; but, according to the last returns of population, there are now twenty-one houses, and one hundred and eleven inhabitants.

This Chapel, or Church as it then was, appears to have gone to decay about the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it was rebuilt from a plan which some think was furnished by Bishop Rede before mentioned. According to Wood, it was re-dedicated in 1424: but as Rede died in 1385, it seems more probable that Rodeburne, to whose skill the College was in-

debted about this time for other buildings, was also the architect here. The whole exhibits a specimen of rich Gothic workmanship, not inferior in its principal features to the most celebrated structures in this style, and in higher preservation than we generally find buildings of the same age. It appears, however, to form but a part of the architect's original design. As in the best days of our ancient architecture the collegiate church, or the cathedral, and the insulated chapel were built on fixed and distinct plans, and as we find here a choir and a cross aile, features of the cathedral structure, it has been very justly supposed that the architect's design was to have erected a much more extensive edifice on the latter plan, but that he was enabled to complete only the choir, which is the longest of any, (except that of New College,) and the cross aile.

The choir is illuminated by seven windows on each side, richly ornamented with painted glass of saints, martyrs, &c. the colours of which are remarkably vivid. The north, west, and south windows of the cross aile are noble specimens of the original architecture; but the great east window in the choir will probably attract most attention, from the exquisite proportions of the mullions and tracery, and the beautiful paintings in the interstices. The body of this window is filled up with a series of scripture-paintings, executed by Price in 1700, and the gift of Alexander Fisher, some time senior Fellow of this College. This benefactor, who died in 1671, also paved the Chapel, and wainscotted and seated it with oak. The wainscotting and seats, however, as well as the screen, which might have decorated a modern temple with propriety, are evidently

incongruous with the style of this Chapel. The old stalls were ornamented with portraits of the prophets, saints, and martyrs, painted in the reign of Henry VII. and probably with a due attention to ancient costume. The mob during the Usurpation daubed them over with paint, and in 1659 an attempt to restore them ended in complete obliteration. In this state Fisher found them, and the wood-work being much decayed or destroyed, he supplied its place in the then reigning taste. The expence of the painting in the east window, to which Dr. Lydall, Warden, and executor to Mr. Fisher, liberally contributed, is said to have amounted to 260l.

The altar-piece*, under this window, is a picture of the crucifixion, supposed to be an original by Tintoret, which was given a few years ago by John Skip, Esq. a gentleman commoner of Merton. Tintoret's finest crucifixion is in the Albergo of the Scuola di S. Rocco, if not removed by the French plunderers. It is much to be regretted, that the north windows of this Chapel, which are to the street, are frequently damaged by the wantonness of the rabble. In the old vestry, adjoining to the Chapel, are many fragments of painted glass destroyed in times of public turbulence, or by the ignorance of repairers, and the inattention of their employers. From such a sight we turn with pleasure to a more gratifying subject, the taste and care of the late Warden, Dr. Berdmore, to

* During the residence of the parliamentary visitors, Sir Nathaniel Brent, one of their number, took down the rich hangings at the altar of this Chapel, and ornamented his bed-chamber with them. Wood's Annals, vol. ii. p. 615. There is still much ancient tapestry in the oldest rooms of the Warden's lodgings.

whom the admirers of this College are under great obligations.

The tower, which rises from the centre of the cross aile, and to which Rodeburne is supposed to have added the external pannelling and the pinnacles, is not only a noble object in itself, but contributes a very important feature in the magnificence of Oxford, when viewed from the vicinity. This tower has since undergone some, although not very important, alterations. When the bells were recast in 1657, a new belfry was built, and the window next to Corpus was opened. Of the cross aile a singular accident is recorded. On Oct. 17, 1655, nearly half the roof of the south end adjoining to the tower fell inwards, and damaged the monumental stones on the floor: but on the removal of the rubbish, Anthony Wood recovered the brass plates on them, and recorded the inscriptions in his valuable history.

In this Chapel is the monument of Sir Thomas Bodley, executed by Nicholas Stone in 1615, for which he was paid 200l. The funeral of this great benefactor was conducted with a solemnity and pomp becoming the University which he had so amply enriched. The body lay in state for some days in the hall of this College, surrounded by three heralds at arms, the relations of the deceased, his executors, the Vice-Chancellor, Dean of Christ Church, the Proctors and Bedels, and the whole Society of Merton. On the day of the funeral, March 27, 1613, a procession was formed of the Heads of the several Houses, all the distinguished members of the University, and sixty-seven poor Scholars, (the number of his years,) chosen by the Heads of Houses: the body was removed from

Merton College through Christ Church to Carfax, and thence through the High-street to the Divinity School where it was deposited, while an oration was delivered: it was then removed to St. Mary's church, where a funeral sermon was preached by Dr. William Goodwyn, Dean of Christ Church: and these ceremonies being over, the corpse was conveyed to Merton College; and, after another speech, it was interred at the upper end of the choir, under the north wall. The whole concluded with a funeral dinner in the hall, at which were present the greater part of those who formed the procession.

This Chapel also contains the monument of Sir Henry Savile, which is honorary, as he was buried at Eton: those of Dr. Bainbridge, Henry Briggs, the first Savilian Professor, Dr. Wyntle, a late Warden, and, among others of inferior note, that of Earle, Bishop of Salisbury, to whom Walton ascribes more innocent wisdom, sanctified learning, and a more pious, peaceable, primitive temper, than were to be found in any after the death of Hooker. To this may be added, that his "Microcosmography," which Langbaine has improperly ascribed to Blount, a bookseller, proves him to have been a satirist of genuine humour. In the antechapel lie the remains of Antony Wood, a man, who, by his indefatigable researches into its history, antiquities, and biography, must be acknowledged, in these respects, the greatest benefactor the University ever had. It is much to be regretted, that he was diverted by his other undertakings from the particular history of this College, for which he had made some preparations.

One of the finest variety of crosses which Mr.

Gough could recollect in England is in this ante-chapel, for John Bloxham, seventh Warden. The flowered shaft rests on a tabernacle inclosing the Holy Lamb, and under the two steps is a scroll, inscribed with the names of the two persons whom it commemorates, *Johannes Bloxham* and *Johannes Whytton*. This was formerly placed at the bottom of the steps leading up to the altar, but was removed, with others, when the Chapel was paved in 1671. *John Whytton* is omitted by Wood among the "divers "benefactors whose gifts were small[a]."

This College was fated to be a precedent in every appendage. The first COMMON ROOM was fitted up here in 1661. Common Rooms made no part of the plan of the Founders. The progress of society towards communicative habits, interchange of sentiments, and mutual kindness, first produced meetings among the senior members of the Colleges, which were held by turns in each other's apartments; and this yielded to the superior convenience of having a room in common, to which such members as contributed to the expence of its furniture, &c. might have access, and where strangers are entertained with elegant hospitality.

The present WARDEN is the thirty-ninth from the foundation. Of these the most eminent were, Thomas Rodburne, a man of great learning and skill in architecture, who died Bishop of St. David's about the year 1442:—Sever and Fitz-James, already noticed as benefactors; Fitz-James was successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London, and occurs among

[a] Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. iv. p. 116.

the contributors to the erection of St. Mary's church:—Dr. John Chamber, who, with Lynacre and Victoria, founded the College of Physicians in London; he was also a divine, and the last Dean of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, where he was the architect of a cloister of exquisite workmanship:—Dr. Thomas Bickley, Bishop of Chichester, and a benefactor to this Society and to Magdalen College school; the sermon preached on May-day in this College was one of his foundations:—Sir Henry Savile, a very celebrated scholar, and founder of the Geometry and Astronomy Professorships; he died Provost of Eton, Feb. 19, 1621-2:—Sir Nathaniel Brent, a lawyer of great learning, but unfortunately a deserter from the laws and constitution of his country in the grand rebellion; yet he had been knighted by King Charles, when on a visit to Oxford in 1629, and the royal party were sumptuously entertained in this College in honour of the newly-knighted Warden. To these may be added, the very celebrated Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood; and Dr. Reynolds, Dean of Christ Church, by authority of the parliament in 1648, but on the restoration made Bishop of Norwich. The style of his works has a vigour and polish of which we find few instances at that period. In 1674 he gave 100l. to adorn the chapel.

Of the ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS who received their education here, the most eminent names of antiquity are those of Bradwardine and Islip, Archbishops of Canterbury in the fourteenth century. Bradwardine, one of the first mathematicians of his age, treated theological subjects with mathematical accuracy: his treatise against the Pelagians extended his fame over

all Europe. The learned Savile became his editor and biographer. The title of *Profound*, bestowed on him by his contemporaries, appears to have been not unmerited, and of his piety and integrity there are indubitable proofs.—Rede, Bishop of Chichester, and Rodburne, already noticed.—William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, and Founder of Magdalen College, is supposed to have belonged to this Society, and Hooper, the martyred Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester: but with more certainty Merton College may boast of the pious and excellent Dr. Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury; Parkhurst, his tutor, a poet, and one of the translators of the Bible; and Dr. Carleton, of Chichester. Dr. Robert Huntingdon, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Bishop of Raphoe, was a Fellow of Merton, an able oriental Scholar, and a benefactor of valuable MSS. to the Bodleian Library, the Curators of which purchased the remainder of his collection in 1691. He died Sept. 2, 1701, a few days after being consecrated Bishop of Raphoe.

Among scholars of other ranks, the once celebrated John Duns, or Duns Scotus, as he is usually called, was educated here. England, Scotland, and Ireland contend for his birth; but the conclusion of his MSS. works in the library of this College gives the preference to England, and states, that even by birth he was connected with Merton, having been born "in a certain "village called Dunstan, in the parish of Emildon, "(Embleton,) in the county of Northumberland, be-"longing to the house of the Scholars of Merton "Hall, in Oxford." He was titled *Doctor Subtilis*, as his successor and opponent in this College was named *Doctor Invincibilis*. Scotus died in 1308; but

there appears no foundation for the report that he was buried alive. Occam died in 1347. The no less celebrated John Wickliffe was admitted a Commoner of Queen's, but removed afterwards to Merton, of which he became a Fellow. He too acquired a title of respect, that of *Doctor Evangelicus*. To these may be added, Dr. George Owen, physician to Henry VIII. praised by Leland for his extensive learning:—Dr. Richard Smith, the ablest supporter of the catholic religion in the reign of Mary:—Grimoald, poet and translator, the author of a spirited paraphrase on Virgil's Georgics, published in 1591:—Jasper Heywood, a poet:—The celebrated Drusius was admitted a member of this College, and handsomely entertained by the Society, in return for the instructions he gave in oriental languages:—Dr. Goulston, founder of the Goulstonian Lecture:—Sir Isaac Wake, ambassador, a man of various learning; he was Public Orator in 1604, and Representative of the University in 1624:—Dr. Bainbridge, originally of Cambridge, astronomer and Savilian Professor:—Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the parliamentary general, whose character by Clarendon does so much honour to the impartiality of that illustrious historian:—Farnaby, the eminent classical scholar and teacher:—Francis Cheynell, to whose history Dr. Johnson's elegant pen has given a considerable degree of interest:—Samuel Clarke, the orientalist, and first archetypographer of the University:—Hugh Cressy, the Roman Catholic historian, one of the firmest champions of that religion in the seventeenth century, but remarkable for softening the asperities of controversy by his manners as well as his pen:—Dr. Edmund Dickinson, a physician of great

eminence in an age that could boast of Willis, Sydenham, and Lower, but who, as a philosopher, did not keep pace with Boyle, Hooke, or Newton:—Antony Wood, the Oxford historian:—Sir Richard Steele, the father of periodical essayists, was at one time Postmaster here; and the ingenious editor of Chaucer, Thomas Tyrwhitt, took his Master's degree in this Society, but will occur hereafter as a Scholar of Queen's.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE origin of this College has been involved in a considerable degree of obscurity, by the zeal of some ancient chroniclers and historians, who have wished to carry it so far back as to be beyond all power of illustration from authentic records. Their opinion was, that the justly celebrated King Alfred was either the founder or the restorer of it. To confirm this, a petition has been produced, in which, in the eleventh year of Richard II. 1387, the College addressed Parliament for relief in a certain matter at issue in the courts of law, respecting part of their estates, and represented, as a fact which might procure them favour, that John of Beverley, Archbishop of York, the venerable Bede, and other famous Doctors of ancient times, had been students or scholars here. One consequence of the production of this petition was, that when the College came to be built in a quadrangular form in the time of Henry VI. the effigies of John of Beverley and of Alfred were placed in the windows, and served to create and perpetuate the belief of a fact, which before that time had never been asserted, and was not now proved.

All, indeed, that seems necessary to remark on this petition is, that Bede and John of Beverley had been dead above a century before Alfred was born, and that 872, the year usually assigned for the foundation of the College, was the second of that monarch's

reign, during which he was involved in difficulties which precluded him from attention to any other objects than the preservation of his throne and people. He must, therefore, according to the opinion of Camden, Powel, and Hearne, have been only the RESTORER; but what he did restore does not appear to have been a College, or any regularly constituted Society deserving the name; nor, which is of more importance, is there to be found in any of the records belonging to the University the smallest intimation respecting any benefactions, halls, or schools in Oxford, given or founded by Alfred. The most ancient historians, his contemporaries, are equally silent; and Ralph Higden is the first, who, in the fourteenth century, introduces him as establishing a common school at Oxford of divers arts and sciences; but on what authority Higden asserts this, has not yet been discovered. With respect to the custom of praying for King Alfred, it is not older than the reign of Queen Mary, and then he was not mentioned in the prayer as the Founder of this College, but as the "Founder of the University*;" an honour to which he seems to have a better title.

The historian of this College has very clearly proved, that it was created by the liberality of William of Durham, Rector of Wearmouth, or Bishop-Wearmouth. Very few particulars have been handed down to us of his personal character. It is probable that he was a native of the place from which he takes

* Smith's Hist. of University College, p. 236. The entire object of this history was to give the Foundership to William of Durham, or to the University, with his money; and the train of proof and argument seems unanswerable.

his name, and was educated there, or in the monastery of Wearmouth adjoining, and afterwards sent to study at Oxford. He died in the year 1249, at Rouen in Normandy, on his return from the Court of Rome, whither, it is supposed, he had gone for the purpose of soliciting the Bishopric of Durham, on the resignation of his friend Bishop Farnham, which took place in February of that year. Leland says, that the issue of this journey was his being appointed Archbishop of Rouen, and that he was buried in the church of that see.

By his will he bequeathed to the University the sum of three hundred and ten marks, to purchase certain annual rents for the maintenance of ten, eleven, twelve, or more *Masters*, which was at this time the highest academical title, and implied the highest degree in Divinity, Law, Physic, or Arts; and these Masters were to be natives of Durham or its vicinity. On this money being deposited in the hands of the Chancellor and Masters of the University, the first mode they seem to have adopted was, by lending it to Scholars upon proper security, and upon interest, which interest they carried to the account of the Masters to be sustained. They then began to make purchases, the first of which, in 1253, was a corner house in School-street, now part of the front of Brazenose College; the second, in 1255, a house in the High-street, opposite to the present College; the third, in 1262, on the south side of the first, which in the survey 7 Edw. I. 1279, was called Brazenose Hall. With the former house it now forms the whole front of Brazenose College, and had anciently four schools belonging to it. In 1270, a fourth and

last purchase was made of two houses west of the Angel Inn, in St. Peter's parish. At this time, ten years was the accustomed rate of purchase in Oxford, and eleven *per cent.* the interest of money.

The rents arising from these purchases were at first distributed among Masters of Arts, or lent to persons of rank. Such use of the money appeared most conformable to the testator's will; but many inconveniencies arose from it, especially as the money was given to students over whom the executors had no control or inspection, and could not always determine by whom it was best merited, or how long the pension ought to be continued. They might likewise be induced to divert the money to a better and more secure purpose, from observing the plan adopted in Merton College, which was now endowed, and not only exhibited an unexceptionable precedent, but contained some of the most eminent men of the age.

It may be here noticed, that while Smith, the historian of University College, is unanswerable in his proofs that Alfred was neither the founder, restorer, or benefactor of it, he is less successful in giving the priority to this College, and censuring Antony Wood for preferring Merton. Smith calls William of Durham the first founder of a College, because he bequeathed his money in 1249, and adds, that his donation created a society, and that society ought properly to be called a College, which, he says, "is not "a building made of brick or stone, adorned with "gates, towers, and quadrangles, but a company, or "society, united in a body, and enjoying the same or "like privileges one with another." But granting this to be true, as a definition, it does not apply to

the present case; for the persons who profited by Durham's liberality were not a society, but chosen by the University from various societies, as proper objects, and remained in subordination to the halls or schools in which they were educated. William of Durham does not appear to have had a College in contemplation, nor was such an institution known in his time; nor was it till the year 1280 that the University, by resigning his property to his scholars, took the first step to found a College, independent in itself, and independent of the mode in which he prescribed that his money should be employed. And it may be further observed, that no College in Oxford was titled or considered as such, either popularly or historically, until it had received those very buildings of brick and stone, gates, towers, and quadrangles, which Mr. Smith seems to consider as non-essentials.

In the above-mentioned year 1280, an inquiry was ordered by the University, respecting the uses to which William of Durham's money had been applied; and the Masters who were delegated to make this inquiry, after a scrupulous examination, appointed four Masters, who were to constitute the managing members of a society, under certain conditions. This, which appears to have been the first foundation or appointment of any thing like a College, was afterwards in 1292 confirmed by a small body of statutes, agreed upon between the University and the Scholars, at the procurement of the executors of William of Durham. According to these it appeared that sufficient care had not been taken to restrict the objects of his liberality to the city or county of Durham, and it was now ordered, that such local preference should be punc-

tually observed; and that if there were a deficiency of Masters of Arts applying, Bachelors should be preferred, and even Sophisters, who were born in or nearest Durham. Their next statutes were dated 1311, and here the same preference was confirmed; the Fellows were to reside in one house, and their numbers to be increased according to the increase of their revenues. In all these documents William of Durham is recognized as the Founder, without the remotest mention or allusion to Alfred, or to any hall, college, or other institution made by him, and connected with this new foundation; but as the house where Durham's scholars first assembled had been many years called *University Hall*, and those that lived in it *University Scholars*, in these last statutes it was specially provided that they should be called *William of Durham's Scholars*.

With respect, however, to the house, or hall, where they first met, there is no positive evidence. Historians have generally placed them in University Hall, which now makes part of the site of Brazenose College, because that Hall had been purchased by them; whereas the other Halls, Brazenose Hall and Drowda Hall, which they had occasionally occupied, were only hired by them, and were of too great rent for them at present to afford.

From this Hall they removed to the present site in the High-street, according to the most probable calculation, in 1343. On this spot, where the College now stands, was Durham Hall, so called from Andrew of Durham, an Alderman of Oxford; it had afterwards the names of Selverne Hall, and Spicer's Hall. This they purchased, in 1332, from the three daughters of

Adam Feteplace, many years Mayor of Oxford: and to this they added the purchase of White Hall and Rose Hall in Kybald-street, (a street which no longer exists,) and Ludlow Hall in St. Peter's parish. On their removal to this situation, they styled themselves the *Masters and Scholars of the Hall of the University of Oxford.* Their first house they had named University Hall in School-street, their present was called University Hall in High-street. From the year 1361, their leases ran in the name of the Master and Fellows of the Hall of William of Durham, commonly called University Hall; but in 1381 it was called Great University Hall; and from that time the names *Aula Universitatis* and *Magna Aula Universitatis* were used promiscuously until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This title of Great University Hall was used either to distinguish it from the one they had left in School-street, or from one upon the spot, which they purchased in 1404, and which was called Little University Hall. Other purchases made by the Fellows are carefully recorded in their books, which evidently prove, that every thing which belongs, or ever did belong, to this College, was purchased with the money of William of Durham, or of the succeeding benefactors. In 1475 they received a third body of statutes, which, improved by some subsequent additions, continues still in force. At what time the corporation was completed is uncertain; but they had a common seal in or before the year 1320, and soon after, their first College was built in a quadrangular form, and continued until the year 1668.

Benefactors appeared very early; in 1290 a con-

siderable addition of landed property was given by Gilbert Ynglebred; and in 1320, Philip of Beverley gave a mill and lands in Holderness, to support two Scholars or Masters, born near Beverley. He was Rector of Kangham, or Canygham, probably a Fellow of the College, and the only Doctor of Divinity in the Archdeaconry of the East Riding of Yorkshire. After his death he was reputed a saint, and miracles were attributed to him. Robert de Replyngham, Chancellor of York, who died in 1332, is also enumerated, although doubtfully, among the early supporters of this house*; but the following are named with more certainty; King Henry IV. and Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, in 1403, gave the manor of Rothyng Margaret, or Mark's Hall, in Essex, for the maintenance of three Fellows, either Graduates or Undergraduates, natives of York or Durham. Skirlaw furnished the library also with some manuscripts. He was a native of Skirlaw, or Skirley, in Yorkshire, and is said to have run away from his father's house, when a boy, to the University, where he cultivated learning with such success, as to be made, first, Dean of St. Martin's, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, then of Wells, and lastly of Durham, where he died, April, 1406. If we may credit his biographers, his parents knew nothing of him from the time of his elopement, until he arrived at the see of Durham, when he found them out, and provided for them suitably to his rank.

Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, about the

* Wood and Smith differ much in their accounts of the first benefactors to this College. I am not certain that I have been able to reconcile them.

year 1442, gave the Society a quantity of land, and the advowson of the Rectory of Arncliffe in Craven, in the county of York, for the maintenance of three Bachelors or Masters of Arts, of the dioceses of Durham, Carlisle, and York, to study divinity, and to be accounted Fellows. By this donation, and a sum of money given by Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, and Cardinal, the Society were enabled to build a refectory and other additions to their house. In 1566, Joan Davys, wife of Roger Hewet, citizen of Oxford, gave estates in the parish of St. Martin and St. Thomas, for the support of two Logic lecturers, or one on Logic and another on Philosophy, and for increasing the diet of the Master and Fellows. In 1584, Francis Russel, second Earl of Bedford, bequeathed 20l. *per ann.* to be given to two poor Students in divinity, who were to be called The Earl of Bedford's Scholars: and in 1587, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, gave lands for the maintenance of two Scholars, at the rate of 20l. *per ann.* each. In 1590, Otho Hunt, the clergyman of Methely in Yorkshire, provided by lands for a Scholar, to be chosen from Swinton, in the parish of Wath, or from that parish generally, or the parishes of Methely or Kirkburton, or in Yorkshire generally, or the places next adjoining. In 1592, John Freyston, of Altofts in Yorkshire, Esq. gave an estate in Pontefract, for the maintenance of a Fellow and two Scholars, who were to be natives of the county; he gave money also for the purchase of a house on the west side of the College, now part of the great quadrangle. In 1607, John Browne, B. D. Vicar of Basingstoke in Hampshire, Fellow of Balliol, and of this College, gave an exhibition. In 1618, the

Rev. Robert Gunsley, Rector of Titsey in Surry, bequeathed the rectory and parsonage of Flamsted in Hertfordshire to the College, for the maintenance of two Scholars, for a certain period, and afterwards of two more, all of whom should be chosen by the Master and Fellows, two out of the Grammar-school of Rochester, and two out of that of Maidstone, all natives of Kent, except such as might be of his kindred. Their present allowance is 15l. *per annum*, and chambers in the College; and nearly one half of the Scholars who have enjoyed this benefaction appear to have been of the name or kindred of the testator.

In the same year the Rev. Charles Greenwood, Rector of Thornhill in Yorkshire, bequeathed money for the maintenance of certain Fellows and Scholars; but one of his executors having disputed this at law, it was not recovered in such a manner as to fulfil the intention of the testator. It appears, however, that he contributed the sum of 1500l. towards raising the present buildings, and that part of them were erected from his plan. In 1631, a pupil of Mr. Greenwood's, Sir Simon Bennet, Bart. by will, dated August 15, vested the estate of Hanley lodge and park, in Towcester hundred, Northamptonshire, in trustees to the use of Dame Elizabeth his wife, for the term of her life, settling the reversion on this College, towards completing the new buildings, and for eight Fellowships and eight Scholarships; but the lands not being so productive as was expected, the number was reduced to four each. Sir Simon purchased this estate for 6000l. It has since been deafforested, and converted into pasture and tillage.

By the liberality of these and other benefactors, the

College is now in possession of the VICARAGE of Arncliffe in Yorkshire; the RECTORIES of North Cerney, Gloucestershire; Checkendon, Oxfordshire; Elton, Huntingdonshire; Melsonby, Yorkshire; Tarrant Gunville, Dorsetshire; Headbourne Worthy[a], Hants, &c. and the perpetual CURACY of Flamsted, to be given to one of Mr. Gunsley's Scholars.

In addition to these benefactions may be mentioned that of Dr. Radcliffe, who left to the College his estate of Linton, near York; and directed by his will, that two travelling Fellows, to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the University, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Winchester, and the Master of the Rolls, should receive 300l. *per annum* each, for ten years, the first five of which they are required to spend abroad; and that the surplus of the estate should be applied to the purchase of advowsons.

Dr. Browne, Master of the College, who died 1764, founded two Scholarships, worth 20l. *per annum*, for natives of Yorkshire, and increased the other Yorkshire Scholarships to the same value.

In 1592, the rents of this College were valued at 100l. and in 1612, the Society consisted of seventy-two persons. It now consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, and seventeen Scholars, with other students. The King is the Visitor.

[a] This living, by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, dated 13 Sept. 1714, as often as it becomes void, is to be bestowed on a Member of University College, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, the two Divinity Professors, the Master of University College, and the Rector of Lincoln College, for the time being, or the major part of them.

Very little information can now be recovered respecting the original BUILDINGS belonging to this College, as to the time of erection, the architects, or the form. It appears, however, that in the beginning of the reign of Henry II. the various tenements, schools, or halls, inhabited by the Society, were pulled down, and the whole re-edified in a quadrangular form, but without exact proportions, as its progress depended on their funds. About the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. a tower was added by Ralph Hamsterly over the public gateway. The whole was executed in a plain, substantial manner, but of no great height, which was the case with all the original Colleges. When the more ancient part began to decay, a new quadrangle was projected, and built at various times, from the year 1634 to 1675, with the architectural aid of the before-mentioned Charles Greenwood. It is a noble Gothic structure of an hundred feet square, containing on the south side the Chapel and Hall. Many judicious alterations have been lately made on the exterior of this square, to which the designs of Dr. Griffith, the present Master, have given a more decided Gothic character. Above the gateway are two statues, that on the outside of Queen Anne, and that within of James II. the latter presented to the Society by a Roman Catholic, and placed here in the Mastership of Mr. Obadiah Walker.

The other and newer court, of which this College is composed, has only three sides, each about eighty feet in length, and opens to the Master's garden on the south. The north and east sides, which were built by the munificence of Dr. Radcliffe, contain

Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig.

Part of University College.

the Master's lodgings. Above the gateway of this court, on the outside, is a statue of Queen Mary, and another within of Dr. Radcliffe. These two quadrangles form a grand front towards the High-street, of above two hundred and sixty feet in length, with a tower over each gateway at equal distances from the extremities. The whole, from its numerous Gothic ornaments, and especially when contrasted with the airy grandeur of its opposite neighbour, Queen's, exhibits an appearance of higher antiquity than is justified by its history, and serves to perpetuate the notion, that this is the eldest daughter of Alma Mater.

The HALL was begun to be built in 1640, but, owing to the interruption given to the University during the Usurpation, was not completed until the time of Charles II. In the year 1766, the interior was much improved by the removal of the fire-place from the centre of the room, where it was usually placed in College-halls, as well as in the ancient halls of our nobility and gentry*. A chimney was then constructed on the south side, and a wainscot put up with a screen at the lower end, and the whole ornamented in the Gothic taste. The entire expence of these alterations was borne by the spirited contributions of the Master and Fellows, and of some gentlemen who had left the College with a grateful remembrance of her favours. The elegant chimney-piece was one of the many donations of the late Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. some time Gentleman Commoner here, and for many Parliaments one of the Repre-

* Churton's Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College, p. 85.

sentatives of the University. The arms of most of the other contributors are placed on the wainscot, together with the portraits of Sir Roger Newdigate, Lord Radnor, Sir William Scott, and Sir Robert Chambers. The south window contains the figures of Moses, Elias, and our Saviour, in painted glass by Henry Giles, dated 1687; and the roof is decorated with the arms of the principal benefactors.

The COMMON ROOM contains Wilton's excellent bust of Alfred from Rysbrach's model, given to the College by the Earl of Radnor: the portraits of Henry IV. and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, burnt in wood by Dr. Griffith; a mode of delineating objects, which certainly produces a very extraordinary effect, and may be ranked among the most ingenious substitutes for the pencil. From the same artist, is a beautiful drawing of the High-street: and prints of Dr. Samuel Johnson and Sir William Jones have lately been added to the decorative memoranda of this room.

The old LIBRARY was an upper room at the west end of the Chapel, and as far back as 1632, when Dr. George Abbot, the Master, gave an hundred pounds for the purchase of books, consisted of a considerable number; but when the old Chapel was pulled down, the present Library was erected on the south side, and beyond the principal quadrangle, and finished in 1669. The collection has since been valuably enriched, both in MSS. and printed books, by various presents. Wood's notice of this Library in its infant state is illustrative of the manners and learning of the times. "At first the Society kept "those books they had (which were but few) in

chests, and once, sometimes twice in a year, made "choice for the borrowing of such as they liked, "by giving a certificate under their hands for the "restoring of them again to their proper place*." How arduous the pursuit of literature, and how slow its progress, before the invention of printing!

It does not appear that, for some years after the foundation of this College, the Society had any place for divine service belonging to themselves, but attended either in St. Mary's, or St. Peter's in the East. About the year 1369, they possessed an Oratory, or CHAPEL, within their own premises, of which little can be traced. The Chapel which preceded the present was finished and consecrated to the memory of St. Cuthbert on the second of the Kalends of April, 1476. This continued in use until about the year 1639, when a design was formed of building the present Chapel on the south side of the new quadrangle; but this was interrupted now, and again in 1657, by the distractions of the Interregnum, and the building was not finally completed until 1665. On March 20, St. Cuthbert's day, it was consecrated with great solemnity by Dr. Blandford, then Bishop of Oxford, afterwards of Worcester; a man, says Burnet, "modest and humble even to a fault."

The painted windows were executed by Abraham van Linge in 1640-1, and as the Chapel was not then ready to receive them, escaped the general destruction to which most works of art of this description were devoted. The fine east window, whose colours are much decayed, was the work of Henry Giles, already

* Wood's Colleges and Halls, edit. Gutch, vol. i. p. 61.

noticed, a famous glass-painter of York, and was given by Dr. Radcliffe in 1687. The ceiling of this Chapel is of Gothic groined, and of more recent date than the walls. The screen, as usual, of the Corinthian order, is exquisitely carved by Grinl. Gibbons. The altar-piece is a copy of Carlo Dolce. Salvator Mundi, burnt in wood by the present Master. The ante-chapel has lately received an addition calculated to excite the highest emotions of veneration, the monument of Sir William Jones, from the classical chisel of Flaxman, and presented by Lady Jones. The bas relief represents Sir William employed, with the assistance of some Bramins, in preparing that great work, a digest of the Hindoo laws, on which he seemed to wish that his fame, as a public benefactor, should rest. But the fame of such a man could not be circumscribed. He had perhaps more various learning, and more extensive knowledge, than any scholar of his time. This, by comparison, is only preeminence, but, joined as it was in him to the exquisite sensibility of the finest taste, was truly wonderful. A monument by Flaxman has lately been erected to the memory of Dr. Wetherell, the late Master.

We find no MASTER or Custos on record before the year 1332, which is consistent with the date assigned to the habitation of Durham Hall before mentioned. The first Master was Roger de Aswardby, and he was succeeded in 1362 by John Pocklington, who, in Wood's opinion, had been Principal of Baliol Hall. In this list we find the names of Dr. Abbot, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford; and Obadiah Walker, who

lost his Fellowship, during the Rebellion, for his adherence to the Church of England, and his Mastership, at the Revolution, for his adherence to the Church of Rome. Dr. Radcliffe, who had been his pupil, kindly maintained him until his death in 1699, and interred him in St. Pancras church-yard, London, with a short epitaph, intimating that he had reached the grave "through good report and ill report." The present Master is the thirty-sixth on the list.

Among the ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS educated in University College, attention is first due to Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, already noticed as a benefactor to this College, but probably in a less degree than to other places. Besides the erection of several bridges and gateways, and the repairs of churches in his diocese, he built at his own expence a great part of the tower of York Minster, usually called the Lantern. He founded a chantry likewise in that church, erected part of the beautiful cloister of Durham, and a chapel called from his name in the parish of Swine in Holdernesse. His will affords additional proofs of his munificent spirit. His successor in the Bishopric of Durham, Thomas Langley, was also of this College, according to Wood, although Hutchinson places him at Cambridge. When appointed to this Bishopric, he resigned the seals as Lord Chancellor, and afterwards was made a Cardinal by Pope John XXIII. He was likewise a very extensive benefactor in his diocese:—Richard Flemming, Bishop of Lincoln, and Founder of Lincoln College:—John Shirewoode, or Sherwood, Bishop of Durham from 1485 to 1493, had the reputation of a poet, and, what was perhaps more remarkable in his time, that of

a Greek scholar:—Bishop Ridley, the martyr, was sometime Fellow here, but properly belongs to Cambridge:—Dr. Tobie Matthew, Archbishop of York, belongs both to University and to Christ Church; one of the most eminent and laborious divines of his time, and a man of extensive benevolence and learning:—Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, whom Balliol may claim as a Fellow, has already been noticed among the Masters; and to him may be added Bancroft, Bishop of Oxford; Potter, Bishop of Oxford and Archbishop of Canterbury, and author of the Grecian Antiquities; and Dr. Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle, President, and a considerable benefactor of books and MSS. to the Society of Antiquaries.

This College gave education likewise to Richard Stanyhurst, a poet of a very singular cast, but more deserving of notice as one of our earliest poetical critics: and it may claim the whole of the learned family of Digges; Leonard and Thomas, celebrated mathematicians; Sir Dudley, Master of the Rolls, his son Dudley, and his brother Thomas, the poet and translator:—Sir George Croke, Chief Justice of England:—Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who has been characterised as a man of a martial spirit and profound understanding, and who exhibits in his writings the inconsistencies of a credulous infidel; a character less uncommon than the pride of infidelity is disposed to allow:—General Langbaine, son of Dr. Gerard Langbaine of Queen's, the first regular biographer of dramatic writers, and the first collector of a dramatic library:—Dr. Dudley Loftus, Civilian, but more eminent as an oriental scholar:—

Dr. John Hudson, Keeper of the Bodleian Library, a very learned classical editor, originally of Queen's College, and afterwards Principal of St. Mary Hall. When Dr. Radcliffe was inspired with the inclination, but irresolute as to the proper mode, Dr. Hudson is said to have directed his attention to those objects, in this University, which his munificence afterwards promoted and enriched:—Flavel, a nonconformist writer of considerable learning, and uninterrupted popularity:—William Smith, Rector of Melsonby, who published the history of this College in 1728. He became a member of it in 1668, and was elected Fellow in 1675. His history would have been of much higher value had he not delayed it to his last days, when age and infirmity nearly overpowered him; and had he made it to embrace the whole progress of the College, instead of confining it to the single point of William of Durham's right to the honours of Foundership:—Dr. Radcliffe was of this College before he removed to Lincoln:—The Rev. Joseph Bingham, whose *Origines Ecclesiasticæ* induce us to regret that he should have been obliged to resign the advantages derivable from his Fellowship, a circumstance which the editors of the Biographia Britannica have for some reason omitted; he was the tutor of Dr. Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury:—The learned William Elstob, some time a Commoner of Queen's, was elected Fellow of this College by the friendship of Dr. Charlet and Dr. Hudson. His life and that of his equally learned sister were discovered in the Bodleian Library by Dr. Wetherell, late Master of this College*. Carte, the historian, took

* Nichols's Life of Bowyer, vol. iv. p. 112.

his first degree here, previously to his removing to Cambridge: and Iago, the poet and friend of Shenstone, was Servitor here in 1732. Among the law scholars of more recent times, the name of Sir Robert Chambers will readily occur. He was Vinerian Professor in 1777, when he was appointed second Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal. On this occasion, the University, in full Convocation, passed a vote for appointing a substitute, and allowed Sir Robert the option of returning to his professorship within three years, a mark of respect which would have been sufficient to fix the character of this learned and amiable man, had we no other testimonies of his worth. Sir William Jones has already been noticed, and cannot too often be recommended to students, as a pattern of literary industry, and a proof that the most indefatigable labour is no obstruction to the energies of natural taste and genius.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

THE Founder of this College was John de Balliol, of Bernard's castle in the county of Durham, a man of great opulence and power in the thirteenth century, and a steady adherent to Henry III. in all his civil contests and wars. His ancestor, Guy Balliol, came into England with William the Conqueror; and the second of the family built Bernard's or Barnard castle, the ruins of which still remain.

The wealth and political consequence of John de Balliol were dignified by a love of learning, and a benevolence of disposition, which about the year 1263 (or 1268, as Wood thinks) induced him to maintain certain poor Scholars of Oxford, in number sixteen, by exhibitions, perhaps with a view to some more permanent establishment, when he should have leisure to mature a plan for that purpose. On his death in 1269[a], which appears from this circumstance to have been sudden, he could only recommend the objects of his bounty to his lady and his executors, but left no written deed or authority: and as what he had formerly given was from his personal estate, now in other hands, the farther care of his Scholars would in all probability have ceased, had not his lady been persuaded to fulfil his intention in the most honourable manner, by taking upon her-

[a] Savage, the historian of this College, is of opinion, that he died before Pentecost, 1266.

self the future maintenance of them. But, without detracting from the merit of her own liberality, it would be injurious to suppress the name of Richard Slickbury, a Minorite Friar and her Confessor, who was her principal adviser in this matter. His arguments, we are told, were backed by those of another ecclesiastic, the Confessor of the Countess of Pembroke, who had succeeded in persuading that lady to endow Pembroke Hall in Cambridge; but the distance between the periods renders this circumstance somewhat improbable, as the Countess of Pembroke did not begin her foundation until the year 1343.

John de Balliol's lady, styled the Lady Dervorgille, was one of the three daughters and coheiresses of Alan of Galloway, a powerful Scotch Baron, by Margaret, the eldest sister of John Scot, last Earl of Chester, and one of the heirs to David, sometime Earl of Huntingdon, younger brother of William, King of Scotland. By her marriage with John de Balliol, she became mother of John de Balliol, the ill-fated King of Scotland.

The first step which Lady Dervorgille took, in providing for the Scholars, was to hire a house in Horsemonger lane, afterwards called Canditch, (from *Candida Fossa,*) in St. Mary Magdalen's parish, and on the site where part of the present College stands; and, being supported in the design by her husband's executors, continued the provision which he allotted. In 1282, she gave them statutes under her seal*, and

* This seal contains a portrait of her, the dress of which was copied in her portrait in the Picture Gallery; but the face is said to have been taken from an Oxford beauty, an apothecary's daughter of the name of

appointed Hugh de Hartipoll and William de Menyle as Procurators, or Governors of her Scholars. These statutes, which remained in force for several years, will serve to throw some light on the modes of collegiate discipline and order in the thirteenth century.

After the appointment of the Procurators, the Scholars were enjoined to be present at divine offices on Lord's days and principal festivals, and also at sermons on those days, unless urgent occasions diverted them. On other days, they were to frequent the Schools, and follow their studies according to the statutes of the University: they were to obey her Procurators in all things which she had ordered for their government and good, and were to choose from among themselves a Principal, whom all should obey in things according to statutes and customs approved and used by them. The Principal, after being duly elected, was to be presented to the Procurators, to be approved and confirmed by them, till which time he should not exercise any authority. The Scholars were to procure three masses to be solemnly celebrated every year for the soul of her husband, the souls of her predecessors, and her own health and safety, &c. Every day, before and after dinner and supper, they were to say a benediction, and pray especially for the soul of her husband, and for her Procurators, according to a prescribed form. In order that the poor might be the better maintained, the richer Scholars were enjoined to live so temperately, "that the said "poor be not grieved by burthensome expences;"

Reeks. Communicated by Mr. Huddesford, sometime Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, to Granger. See Hist. of England, vol. I. p. 30.

and such Scholars as murmured against this and some other injunctions respecting extravagance, were to be removed immediately, without any hope of returning. The Scholars also were to speak Latin in common, and in case of disobedience should be rebuked by the Principal, who, after two or three admonitions, had the power to remove them from the common table, to eat by themselves, and be served last; and if they remained incorrigible for a week, the Procurators were to expel them. Every other week a sophism was to be disputed and determined in the house among the Scholars by turns, so that they both oppose and answer; and if any Sophister advanced so far as to be able to determine in the Schools, the Principal was to inform him that he should first determine at home among his fellows. At the end of every disputation, the Principal was to appoint the next day of disputing, and was to moderate and correct the loquacious, and appoint the sophism next to be handled, and also the opponent, respondent, and determiner, that so they might the better provide themselves for a disputation. The only other regulation worthy of notice was, that they were to have a poor Scholar assigned them by the Procurators, to whom they were bound to give every day the leavings or broken meat of their table, unless the Procurators should think it fit to be omitted. The Scholars appear at this time to have amounted to sixteen.

In 1284, the Lady Dervorgille purchased a tenement of a citizen of Oxford, called Mary's Hall, as a perpetual settlement for the Principal and Scholars of the House of Balliol. This edifice, after receiving

suitable repairs and additions, was called New Balliol Hall, and their former residence then began to receive the name of Old Balliol Hall. The same year she made over certain lands in the county of Northumberland, the greater part of which was afterwards lost. The foundation, however, was about this time confirmed by Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln, and by the son of the Founder, who was afterwards King of Scotland, and whose consent in this matter seems to entitle him to the veneration of the Society.

The revenues of this College were at first very small, yielding only eight-pence* *per week* to each Scholar, or twenty-seven pounds nine shillings and four pence for the whole *per annum*, which was soon found insufficient. A number of benefactors, however, promoted the purposes of the Founder, by enriching the establishment with gifts of land, money, and church-livings; and although some of these were lost by various accidents, or wrested from the College by injustice, yet what remained proved, under judicious management, sufficient to answer the liberal intentions of the benefactors.

In 1294, Hugh de Wychenbroke, or de Wyer, gave the advowson of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, and some other property in that parish. In 1310, Hugh de Warkenby, Principal, and William de Gotham, a Fellow of the College, gave four messuages in School-street, for the support of a Chaplain to officiate in the Oratory, which had been provided a few years before. In 1320, Richard de Hunsingore gave a tenement in Oxford, in St. John's parish, which is now

* As good, says Savage, as a mark now (1668).

part of Alban Hall, and some lands. But as with all these helps the Scholars had no more weekly than the eight-pence before mentioned, and that no longer than until they became Masters of Arts, many of them were obliged to relinquish their studies, and even to follow mechanical trades for a maintenance.

The first benefactor who stepped forward to relieve them in this distress, and to support the College, was Sir William Felton, Knt. who about the year 1340 gave them the Rectory and manor of Alboldesly, or Abbotsley, in Huntingdonshire; and Pope Clement, who confirmed Sir William Felton's gift, joined with him likewise in introducing a regulation, that the Fellows might keep their place, even after becoming Masters or Doctors, until they succeeded to a living. About the same time, both their numbers and revenues were augmented by the liberality of Sir Philip Somervyle, Lord of the Manor of Wykenore in Staffordshire[a], who gave the church of Mikell Benton, or Long Benton, with lands in the county of Northumberland, for the maintenance of six Scholars, who were to be chosen by the sixteen Fellows already belonging to the College, and to be natives of the places nearest to the estates he made over to them, and such as were the poorest, and of the most promising abilities.

This benefaction was accounted so considerable, as to give Sir Philip the privilege of introducing a new body of statutes, the principal articles of which were, that the Society should choose out of their number

[a] He held this manor on condition of keeping a flitch of bacon hanging in his hall, to be given to any couple who had been married for a year without quarrelling. See Spectator, No. 607.

one who should govern all the House, and he and his successors to be always called by the name of MASTER[a]; that, after the election, he should be presented, first, to the Lords of the Manor of Wykenore, of the posterity of Sir Philip Somervyle; secondly, to the Chancellor of the University; thirdly, to the Guardian or Warden of Durham College in Oxford; and, lastly, to the extrinsic Masters of this College, who were to confirm the election, and make him swear to maintain the statutes, &c. of Sir Philip Somervyle. Other regulations were introduced respecting their studies, and the weekly allowance of the Fellows and Scholars raised to eleven pence[b], which, in case of dearness of victuals, might be increased to fifteen pence. These new statutes are dated Oct. 18, 1340, and were confirmed by the Bishop of Durham, Aungerville, either as Lord Chancellor or Lord Treasurer, and by Edward Balliol, King of Scotland.

Two years after, Thomas Cave, Rector of Welwyke in Yorkshire, left one hundred pounds for the purchase of benefices in Lincolnshire, out of the profits of which the number of Scholars was to be increased. William Broklesby, Clerk, to whose care this money was entrusted, purchased, in 1343, the livings of Fillingham, Riseholme, and Brokleby, or Brattleby, which were settled on the College; but it does not appear what number of Scholars was added. Their number at all times seems to have been regulated by the state of their revenues, and to have fluc-

[a] According to the statutes of 1282, the Head of this House was subordinate to the Procurators.

[b] "As good as eighteen shillings and four pence now (1668)." *Savage.*

tuated accordingly; and it was wisely provided, that the number of Scholars on any particular foundation should be reduced, if that foundation proved inadequate to their maintenance, and thus avoid infringing on the general revenues, or other foundations of the College.

In 1364, Simon of Sudbury, then Bishop of London, and afterwards the unfortunate Archbishop of Canterbury, gave this Society a new body of statutes, which remained in force until 1507, when, in consequence of an application of the Masters and Scholars to the Pope, Julius II. the Bishops of Winchester and Carlisle, Fox and Sever, drew up another body of statutes, limiting the number of Fellows to ten, who were all to study divinity, and enter into holy orders after some years standing in the degree of Master. Each Fellow was to have the presentation of one Scholar, and the Master two, who were to serve the Master and Fellows consistently with the prosecution of their studies. Of the Fellows, two were to be Priests, perpetually officiating in the chapel, and two were to be Deans, and two Bursars, annually chosen. The exact number, therefore, at this time was one Master, ten Fellows, and twelve Scholars.

This number was afterwards increased by lands bequeathed in 1522 by Thomas Harrope, or Harrowe, Rector of Hasely in Oxfordshire: and in 1566, Dr. John Bell, Bishop of Worcester, who died in that year, founded two exhibitions, for youths born in the diocese of Worcester, on certain lands in the parish of Clerkenwell, London. William Hammond, Esq. of Guildford in Surry, and sometime Mayor of that place, who died 1575, bequeathed 100l. *per annum;*

but no more of that legacy was recovered than the principal sum of 200l. with which the Society purchased Hammond Hall, afterwards called Hammond's Buildings, on the west side of the College, and which, in the opinion of Wood, is the same that was once called Sparrow Hall. About the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Peter Blundell[a], of Tiverton in Devonshire, clothier, gave 2000l. for founding six Scholarships in Oxford and Cambridge, to be supplied from the Grammar-school of Tiverton, which he had endowed; and a third part of this money was laid out on lands in Oxfordshire, for the maintenance of one Fellow and one Scholar in this College. In 1605, Mrs. Mary Dunch, wife of William Dunch, of Brightwell in Berkshire, gave an annuity of 10l. charged upon North-Morton in Berkshire, for the maintenance of one Scholar. John Browne, B. D. Vicar of Basingstoke, already noticed among the benefactors to University College, founded an exhibition here from Basingstoke. In 1620, Lady Elizabeth Periam, of Greenland in Berkshire, widow of Sir William Periam, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, founded a Fellowship and two Scholarships, the Scholars to enjoy their places three years after they have proceeded

[a] This was one of the most extensive benefactors of his time. In legacies and munificent contributions he is said to have expended 40,000l. Prince, who has a very interesting account of him among his Worthies of Devon, gives a different statement of his benefaction from that we have taken from Wood. By his will, he founded three Scholarships in Oxford and Cambridge, which his trustees afterwards increased to four in Balliol, and four in Sidney College, Cambridge. There are, however, now only two Fellows and two Scholars of his foundation at Cambridge. Blundell died in London, May 2, 1601, and was buried in the church of St. Michael Royal.

B. A. This lady was sister to the celebrated Lord Bacon.

The last considerable benefactions appear to have been suggested partly by a grateful remembrance of the favours, though distant, that were conferred on this Society by the mother of the King of Scotland, and by the King himself, and partly to extend the advantages of an English University education to such of the natives of that kingdom as belonged to the English Church. With these views, Dr. John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, the founder of Bromley College, the first of its kind in England, gave, in 1666, part of the profits of his manor of Swayton in Lincolnshire, for the maintenance of four Scholars of the Scotch nation, to be chosen, from time to time, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Rochester. Each was to have 20l. yearly until M. A. when they were to return to their own country, in holy orders, "that there may never be wanting in Scotland some "who shall support the ecclesiastical establishment of "England*." Owing to some demur on the part of this College, these Scholars were first placed in Gloucester Hall, (now Worcester College,) and there was a design to have made that a College for their use; but, in the Mastership of Dr. Thomas Good, in 1672, they were removed hither; and the fund for Scotch Scholars has since been increased by the liberality of John Snell, Esq. who gave the manor of Uffton in Warwickshire for that purpose. Mr. Snell was a native of the county of Air in Scotland, and educated in the University of Glasgow. He was at first Clerk to Sir Orlando Bridgman, afterwards Crier of the

* Godwin, ap. Richardson.

Court of Exchequer and of the Common Pleas, and lastly Seal-bearer to the Lord Keeper. All these offices he held under Sir Orlando as chief of the respective courts. He bore the Seal again under the Chancellorship of Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury. During this time he acquired the estate which he left for the maintenance of certain Scotch Scholars in such College or Hall of Oxford, as should be chosen by the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of Queen's, the Master of Balliol, and the President of St. John's, whose choice fell upon Balliol. The estate was then valued at 450l. *per annum*, which, after a certain number of years, and money expended thence, was to be applied for the benefit of not more than twelve, nor under five Scholars; to be chosen from Glasgow College, from such as had spent three years there, or two at the least there, and one or two in some other College in Scotland. This benefactor died in Holywell, Oxford, Aug. 6, 1679.

By means of these and other benefactions, this College is now enabled to enumerate among its church-livings the RECTORIES of Brattleby, Fillingham, and Riseholme, Lincolnshire; All Saints, Holy Trinity, and St. Leonard, in Colchester; Huntspill, Timsbury, and Kilve cum Stringston, in Somersetshire; and Tendring in Essex: the VICARAGES of Abbotsley, Huntingdonshire; Long Benton, Northumberland; Bere Regis, Dorsetshire; Duloe, Cornwall; St. Lawrence Jewry, London, alternately with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and Tey Marks, Essex[a].

[a] Of these livings, Bere Regis was given by Dr. Mander, Master in 1704, and the five livings in Essex by Dr. Henry Compton, Bishop of London.

In the 26 Henry VIII. 1535, the rents of this College were estimated at 74l. 3s. 4d. and in 1592, at 100l. In 1612, the Society consisted of one hundred and twenty-seven persons. It consists at present of a Master, (called Procurator until 1282, and Principal or Warden until 1340, when the title of Master was introduced in Somervyle's statutes, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth's charter in 1588,) twelve Fellows, fourteen Scholars, and eighteen Exhibitioners, with other students. The present Visitor is the Bishop of Durham, elected by the College, which is the only one that enjoys the privilege of electing a Visitor.

The site of the BUILDINGS was originally occupied by the tenements or halls already mentioned, and which were purchased by, or presented to, the Society in its infancy. The front of the quadrangle is divided by a fine Gothic gate, on which are the arms of the Balliol family. Bell, Bishop of Worcester, is supposed to have had some share in building this gate. Part of the quadrangle was built in the time of Henry VI. and part in that of Henry VII. After various alterations and repairs, which render the ancient forms rather objects of conjecture than description, the east side, and the south-east from the gate, were entirely rebuilt in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The whole is one hundred and twenty feet long, by eighty in breadth.

Besides this quadrangle, there is an area on the north-west, consisting of several detached lodgings for the students, and purchased for their use by Archbishop Abbot, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. They were called Cæsar's Lodgings, from

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer.

Front of Baliol College.

Henry Cæsar, (brother to Dr. Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls,) who was a member of this society in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards Dean of Ely. There is likewise a new building at the south-west angle, fronting the street, erected at the expence of Mr. Fisher, late Fellow of Balliol, who enjoined the following inscription to be placed on the north side, VERBUM NON AMPLIUS—FISHER. The front, which is one hundred and eight feet long, is divided into three stories. The pediment over the centre has a shield within its flat surface, the whole surrounded with a block cornice.

The HALL, on the west side of the quadrangle, originally built in the reign of Henry VI. once contained the arms of many of the benefactors; but the present interior is modern, and the only arms in it are those of the College.

The LIBRARY, which in Wood's time was esteemed one of the best in the University, was originally built in two parts, the lower or west part, in 1427, by Dr. Thomas Chace, and the upper or east part, about the year 1477, by Mr. Robert Abdy, both some time Masters. William Lambert, who was Master in 1406, and Robert Thwaites, who attained the same honour in 1451, gave many valuable MSS. and William Wilton, a Fellow, and afterwards Chancellor of the University, was also a contributor of books in 1492. Grey, Bishop of Ely, in 1454, proved a most noble benefactor, not only in money for the building, but in adding to the collection about two hundred manuscripts, many of them richly illuminated, which he had purchased in England and Italy. In the latter country he employed transcribers and illuminators, as appears by some of his

MSS. still in this Library; but this collection, like all others, suffered by the depredations of King Edward's Visitors. Some books, thus removed, are said to have been sold by Robert Parsons, Bursar, and Protestant books purchased with the money. He changed his opinion on these matters afterwards, when he became Parsons the Jesuit. There is a curious MS. by him now in the Library, entitled, *Epitome controversiarum hujus temporis.* Balliol Library, about the year 1550, had a supply of books from Durham College. In 1673, Sir Thomas Wendy, of Haselingfield, in the county of Cambridge, K. B. once a Gentleman Commoner, bequeathed his collection, supposed to be worth 600l. and Archbishop Abbot contributed with his usual liberality, and in some measure repaired the damages occasioned by the mistaken zeal of the Visitors. The interior of this Library was rebuilt by Wyat a few years ago, in a style peculiarly chaste and elegant, in imitation of the Gothic; and the windows contain the arms, &c. of the benefactors, which were formerly in the old Library windows. At the same time a new Common Room and offices were made underneath.

The CHAPEL was begun to be built in 1521, and finished some time before 1529. The site of the former Chapel is doubtful, unless it stood where the Master's lodgings now are, the beautiful bay window of which has the arms of Bishop Grey, who built these lodgings. There appears to have been a Chapel as early as 1327, dedicated to St. Katharine. The Abbot of Reading gave ten marks towards the building of it, and a glass window which cost 10l.* The

* Savage.

present Chapel, however, rose on the munificence of individuals whose names have not been preserved, except some of those who contributed to the windows. The great east window, which contains the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension, in glowing colours, was the gift of Dr. Laurence Stubbs, in 1529. It affords no inconsiderable proof of the value in which this window was held, that Wadham offered 200l. for it, with a view to place it in his chapel. On what occasion he thought himself encouraged to make this offer we are not told. The other windows are ornamented with Scripture pieces, portraits of saints, and heraldic devices belonging to the respective donors. In the second window on the south side is the story of Hezekiah's sickness and recovery, by Bernard van Linge, dated 1637, and presented by Dr. Peter Wentworth, Fellow. Lord Orford enumerates Van Linge among those who have preserved the art of glass-painting, but makes no mention of this piece.

Since the foundation, this College has been superintended by two Procurators, eight Principals, or Wardens, and forty-two MASTERS. Among these we find the name of the first reformer, as he is usually reckoned, the celebrated John Wickliffe, whose real merit has been more obscured by intemperate praise and censure, than that of any man whose history is interesting to the friends of religion and learning. Of a different stamp was one of his successors, Brookes, Bishop of Gloucester, a subdelegate from the Pope, and one of Cranmer's judges, but whose authority, and his only, that illustrious martyr refused to own. The name of Cranmer necessarily recalls to memory, that he and Ridley and

Latimer suffered martyrdom in Canditch, opposite to the front of this College. Some years ago, the stone on which the fatal stake was placed used to be shewn to strangers; but so remarkable an event seems to demand a more distinct memorial*.

Dr. Henry Savage, who was chosen Master during the Usurpation, but conformed afterwards, published a work, entitled, "Balliofergus, or a Commentary "upon the Foundation, Founders, and Affairs of Bal-"liol College, 4to. 1668." Wood says he had no natural *geny* for a work of this kind, and has committed many blunders; and it may be added, that his style is uncommonly vague, diffusive, and pedantic. His aim was to appear great in little things; and the gravity with which he discusses the origin, derivation, &c. of the name Katherine, whether it should be spelt with a K or a C, at what time the *h* was introduced, and the double *l* in Balliol, is truly wonderful. One of the last Masters, Dr. Theophilus Leigh, who died Jan. 3, 1785, was a man of learning and wit, and a remarkable instance of academical longevity. He held the office of Master for the very long term of fifty-nine years. He took the degree of M. A. at Corpus in 1715, and had been a resident in Oxford nearly seventy years.

Of the PRELATES educated in this College, some

* The public spirit of a worthy citizen of Oxford has preserved a very interesting memorial of these illustrious confessors. Some years ago, when the Bocardo, or prison in which they were confined previously to their martyrdom, was pulled down, Mr. Alderman Fletcher (now, for the third time, Mayor of Oxford) caused the door of their cell to be removed, and fixed up in the common room of the city jail, with a suitable inscription, and the portraits of the martyrs very ingeniously burnt in wood, by a young man of the city.

were men of great fame. Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, a man of munificent taste and liberality, who was successively Master of the Rolls, Bishop of Ely, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord High Chancellor, and a Cardinal, the second perpetual Chancellor of the University, and a considerable benefactor to it. He was the favourite minister of Henry VII. and had no inconsiderable share in producing those measures which effected the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster:—Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, a Prelate of great power and influence; but these were so tempered with humanity, and dignified by learning, that, although he was an opponent of the Reformation, he must be placed at an honourable distance from the Bonners and Gardiners of his time. Erasmus, Dean Colet, Sir Thomas More, and Linacre, are profuse in their encomiums on him; nor have Wharton, Pits, and Camden, done less honour to his memory. Omitting Piers and the Abbots, enumerated by Wood, and already incidentally noticed, we come to the venerable Dr. John Douglas, late Bishop of Salisbury, who entered in 1736 a Commoner of St. Mary Hall, but in 1738 removed to this College, first on Bishop Warner's, and afterwards on Snell's foundation. Besides the many other obligations the literary world owes to this distinguished scholar, he will be long remembered as a detector of the impostures of Lauder and Bower, and as an able advocate for the genuine miracles of the Christian faith.

Many eminent names occur in the list of students of other ranks, and none more distinguished than those of the good and learned Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the founder of the public library: the accomplished

John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, who flourished in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. a judicious encourager of literature, by importing from abroad those treasures which England wanted. Tanner informs us, that he gave manuscripts to this University which were valued at five hundred marks. He was one of the first English writers who employed the press of Caxton. It is to be regretted, however, that the softening influences of learning did not enable him to rise superior to the barbarous practices of his age, and that his violent death was in some respect a measure of retaliation. Ross of Warwick, the historian, appears to have been contemporary with Tiptoft in this College. Here also were educated those distinguished lawyers, Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper; Sir Humphrey Davenport, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and Sir Robert Atkyns, who was promoted to the same office, and whose son, the historian of Gloucestershire, was also of this College[a]. To these may be added, Parsons, the celebrated Jesuit, whose intrigues were so considerable during the unsettled period of our national religion, and who, as already mentioned, began his career of zeal by purging the library of Popish writings:—Dr. Thomas Holland, who will occur hereafter as Rector of Exeter:—Tobias Crisp, said to be the founder of the sect of the Antinomians, a part of his character which has since swelled into a controversy:—The very learned and ingenious John Evelyn, to

[a] Hugh Holland, the author or compiler of the Heerologia, is said by Wood, in his Hist. Folio, to have matriculated here in 1582; but he appears to confound him with Hugh Holland, a poet. The author of the Heerologia was a stationer or bookseller in London.

whose well-timed interference the University is indebted for the possession of the Arundelian marbles, and whose life, it has been eloquently said, "was a "course of inquiry, study, curiosity, instruction, and "benevolence:"—Dr. Charles Davenant, (son to Sir William Davenant, the dramatic poet,) one of the earliest and ablest writers on the subject of finance:—Dr. David Gregory[a], a branch of an illustrious family of scholars both in England and Scotland:—Keil and Bradley, mathematicians and astronomers of more recent fame:—Dr. William King, who will be noticed among the Principals of St. Mary Hall:—Hutchinson, the learned historian of Dorsetshire:—and James West, some time President of the Royal Society, whose valuable manuscripts were lately purchased by Parliament from the heirs of the first Marquis of Lansdown, and deposited in the British Museum.

[a] Not a scholar of this House, but a member of it when he came to Oxford to succeed Dr. Bernard in the Savilian Professorship.

EXETER COLLEGE.

WALTER de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, was the Founder of this College, and of Hart Hall, now Hertford College. All we have of his history[a] begins with his advancement to the Bishopric in 1307. He is said to have been of "great parentage," the younger son of Sir Richard Stapledon, Knight; but we hear no more of him until his installation, which was graced by ceremonies of magnificent solemnity. On his arrival at Exeter, he alighted from his horse at Eastgate, and walked on foot, the ground being smoothed and covered with black cloth, to the cathedral; on each hand, he was accompanied by a person of distinction, while Sir William Courtney, who claimed the honour of being steward on this occasion, walked before him. At Broadgate he was received by the Chapter and Choir. After the accustomed ceremonies, a grand feast was given, of such expence, as the revenues of the Bishopric, according to Godwin's estimation, would not have been sufficient to defray[b].

All the steps of his political life were marked with honours. He was chosen one of the Privy Council to

[a] His name is local, and was taken from Stapledon in the parish of Cookberry, the ancient residence of the family. Prince thinks he was born at Aunery, in the parish of Monklegh, near Great Torrington, in Devonshire.

[b] Yet in Henry IV.'s time it was valued at 7090l. *per annum*, a sum scarcely credible as the expence of an entertainment.

Edward II. appointed Lord Treasurer, and employed in embassies, and other weighty affairs of state, in which his abilities and integrity would have been acknowledged, had he not lived in a period of remarkable turbulence and injustice. In 1325 he accompanied the Queen to France, in order to negociate a peace: but her intentions to depose her husband were no longer to be concealed; and the Bishop, whose integrity her machinations could not corrupt, continued to attach himself to the cause of his unfortunate Sovereign, and fell an early sacrifice to popular fury. In 1326 he was appointed Guardian of the city of London, during the King's absence in the West; and while he was taking measures to preserve the loyalty of the metropolis, the populace attacked him, Oct. 15, as he was walking the streets, and beheaded him near the north door of St. Paul's, together with Sir Richard Stapledon, his brother. Godwin informs us, that they buried the Bishop in a heap of sand at the back of his house, without Temple-Bar: Walsingham says, they threw it into the river: but the former account seems most consistent with popular malevolence and contempt. Exeter-house was founded by him as a town residence for the Bishops of the diocese, and is said to have been very magnificent. It was afterwards alienated from the see, and, by a change of owners, became first Leicester, and then Essex-house, a name which the site still retains. It appears that the Queen soon after ordered the body of the murdered Bishop to be removed, and interred, with that of his brother, in Exeter cathedral. In the 3 Edward III. 1329, a synod was held at London before Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, to make in-

quiry into Bishop Stapledon's death; and his murderers, and all who were any way privy or consenting to the crime, were executed. His monument, on the north aisle of Exeter cathedral, was erected by the Rector and Fellows of this College; and afterwards repaired by this Society in the year 1733, and again in 1807. The original inscription, which has been removed, may be seen in Polwhele's Hist. of Devon. Among the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, there is an account of the administration of his goods, by Richard Braylegh, Dean of Exeter, and one of his executors; by which it appears, that he left a great many legacies to poor scholars, and several sums of money, from twenty to sixty shillings, for the repairing of bridges in the county, and towards building Pilton church, &c.*

The foundation of this College, which perhaps, strictly speaking, was posterior to that of Hertford, is so involved with it, as to make it difficult to consider them, at least for some time, as different establishments. After he had engaged Hert or Hart Hall for the accommodation of his Scholars, he purchased a tenement on the site of the present College, called St. Stephen's Hall, in the year 1315; and having purchased also some additional premises, known then by the names of Scot Hall, Leding Park Hall, and Baltaye Hall, he removed the Rector and Scholars of Stapledon, or Hart Hall, to this place, in pursuance of the same foundation charter which he had obtained of the King for founding that Hall in the preceding year. According to the statutes which he gave to this Society, the number of persons to be

* Polwhele's Hist. of Devon, p. 284.

maintained appears to have been thirteen; one to be instructed in Theology or Canon-law, the rest in Philosophy. Eight of them were to be of the Archdeaconries of Exeter, Totness, and Barnstaple; four of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall; and one, a Priest, to be nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter from any other part of the kingdom.

In the article of money, the munificence of Bishop Stapledon was soon aided by other benefactors, as Philip de Skeltone, Ralph Germayne, and Richard Grenfield. In 1404, Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, reformed the statutes, changed the name from Stapledon to Exeter Hall, and gave, in benefactions of money, above two hundred marks, besides books and ornaments to the Library and Chapel, and the addition of two Fellowships from the diocese of Salisbury. He was brother to Ralph, the first Earl of Stafford, and was Chancellor of England under Henry IV. He died, according to Izacke and Godwin, Sept. 4, 1419*; and the Scholars of this House were so sensible of their obligations, as to appoint a perpetual obit for him.

The superior endowments of this College were reserved for the liberal spirit of another benefactor, Sir William Petre. Some notice is due to a man of his fame and accomplishments; the founder of the noble family of Petre, a statesman of acknowledged abilities under the very discordant reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, and, what is not uninteresting to Oxford, the father of Dorothy Wadham. The exact time and place of his birth are not known.

* Mr. Polwhele thinks his death took place some time before this, as his corpse was brought to Exeter cathedral on the 3d.

Exeter and Tornewton claim him as a native, from one of which he was sent to Exeter Hall, and afterwards, in 1523, elected a Fellow of All Souls. He took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law in 1529, and that of Doctor in 1532. He was then made Principal of Peckwater Inn, and was tutor to Thomas Boleyne, Earl of Wiltshire. This served to introduce him at Court, where he became a favourite with Henry VIII. who sent him to travel, with the allowance of a pension. On his return, he acted as Latin Secretary in the office of the Secretary of State, and in 1535 was appointed to be one of the Visitors of the monasteries. For this he was remunerated with grants of abbey-lands, received the honour of Knighthood, was admitted into the Privy Council, and finally appointed one of the Principal Secretaries of State. Edward VI. continued him in the Privy Council, and as Secretary of State, and honoured him with other appointments; and notwithstanding in ecclesiastical matters he had acted with Cranmer, Queen Mary retained him as her Secretary, and found him, although cautious, not averse to some of her measures. It is certain that her successor, Elizabeth, continued him in the office of Secretary for some years, and he was of her Privy Council until his death in 1572*. The latter part of his days was devoted to acts of liberality. In 1565 he procured a new body of statutes for this College, and a regular deed of incorporation. He

* Sir William Petre is not a solitary instance of this kind. William Poulett, Lord St. John of Basing, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire and Marquis of Winchester, was a Privy Counsellor under Henry VIII. and Lord Treasurer in the three following reigns. Sir John Mason, who will occur among the Scholars of All Souls, was another instance.

founded at the same time eight Fellowships, from the counties of Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Oxford, Essex, or from any others in which he or his descendants had estates, which are at present Norfolk, Suffolk, and Surry, endowing them in money and lands. To these his lady and son made considerable additions in money. We shall find him also among the benefactors to All Souls.

The other considerable benefactors to this College were, Sir John Ackland, probably about the same time that he contributed so largely to build the Hall: —Samuel Hill, Rector of Warlegan in Cornwall, who in 1634 founded four Scholarships, two of Devonshire and two of Cornwall. In 1636, King Charles I. gave lands for the maintenance of one Fellow here, one in Jesus, and another in Pembroke, who should be alternately natives of the isles of Jersey and Guernsey. In 1637, Sir John Maynard settled a provision for the increase of Fellowships, and for a divinity lecture, and a lecture on the oriental languages. This was the celebrated Serjeant Maynard, whose steady policy enabled him to reach the peaceful times of the Revolution, through the stormy reigns of Charles I. and II. and James. The last benefactor usually noticed in accounts of this College is Mrs. or Lady Shiers. On her picture in the Hall she is commemorated as "Elizabetha "Shiers terras legavit, ex quarum proventu, addendi "sunt Scholares: emendæ Advocationes: supplenda "Bibliotheca: augenda Stipendia, et Communæ." This was Lady Elizabeth Shiers, widow of Sir Robert Shiers, of Slyfield-house in Surry. She died in 1700; and her heir, Hugh Shortridge, Rector of Fetcham, made over to the College the estates she left for the

various purposes above stated, but particularly for the addition of two Fellowships from the counties of Hertford and Surry.

The late Thomas Rowney, Esq. M. P. for the city of Oxford, gave the living of Wootton in Northamptonshire to this College; which has likewise attached to it the RECTORIES of Baverstock and Somerford Magna in Wiltshire; and Bushey in Hertfordshire; and the VICARAGES of Kidlington, Merton, and South Newington, in Oxfordshire; Menhinniot, Cornwall*; and Long Wittenham in Berkshire.

In the 26 Henry VIII. the revenues were valued at 81l.; in 1592 at 200l.; and in 1612 the Society consisted of 206 persons. The present members are, a Rector, twenty-five Fellows, one Scholar, who is Bible Clerk, and ten Exhibitioners, besides other students. The Bishop of Exeter is Visitor.

Respecting the ancient form of the BUILDINGS of this College, our information is very imperfect. They do not, however, appear to have composed a regular whole, but were augmented from time to time, as liberality supplied the means. About a century after the foundation they were probably inclosed, for at that period a gate was built, which continued to be the principal entrance until Exeter lane was stopped up. The tower which appears in Aggas's map, and a new gate at the west end of the College, were added about the same time. Afterwards some lodging rooms were built by Thomas Bentley, in 1597, and others, in 1618, by Sir John Periam, Knt. an opulent citizen,

* The Vicar of Menhinniot is chosen by the Chapter of Exeter, but must be or have been a Fellow of this College.

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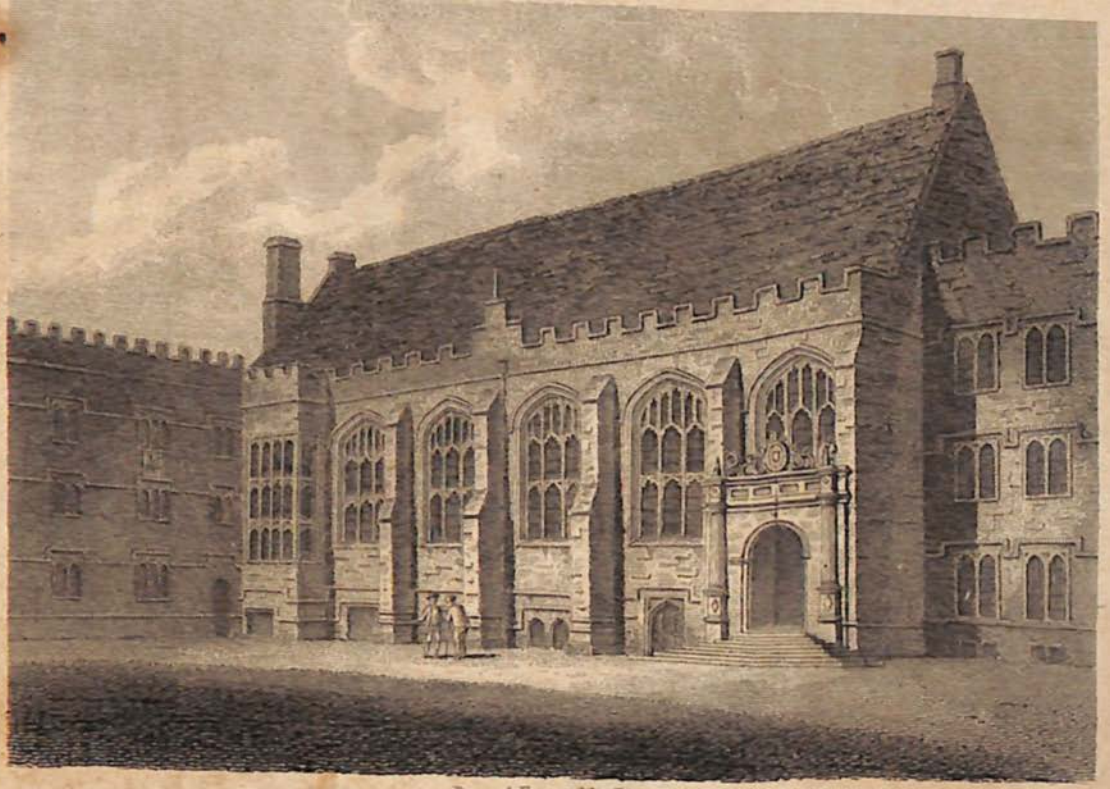


Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer.

Part of Exeter College.

an Alderman of Exeter, and brother to Sir William Periam, whose widow was a benefactress to Balliol College. These were long known by the name of Periam's buildings. The gate and the rooms over it, opposite to Jesus College, were built by Everard Chambers, a Fellow of the House about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The rooms were purchased by the College in 1605, at the price of 226l. 6s. 8d. The building between this gate and the Chapel was principally erected in 1672, one half by benefactions, and the other half, at the west end of the Chapel, was finished in 1682. In 1671, Dr. Arthur Bury, Rector from 1666 to 1690, added a stone fabric of three stories on the north side of the Rector's lodgings.

The other parts of the quadrangle were rebuilt in the beginning of the last century; the tower over the gateway, and the rooms from the south side of the tower to the west end of the Hall, in 1700; and in 1708, the apartments on the east side which joins Periam's buildings, and the Rector's lodgings in the place of the old Library, then taken down.

The principal front, two hundred and twenty feet in length, is divided by the gate of rustic work, surmounted by a tower, with Ionic pilasters supporting a semicircular pediment, in the area of which are the arms of the Founder on a shield surrounded with festoons. The inner front is of a similar construction, but with the arms of Lord Petre. The various alterations progressively made have now reduced the whole to one extensive quadrangle, of nearly one hundred and thirty-five feet each side, comprehending the Hall, the Chapel, the Rector's lodgings, the front

of which was rebuilt at the expence of the Society in 1798, and the chambers of the Society. Some of the Fellows are accommodated in a large house behind the Rector's lodgings, which was built by Dr. Prideaux, Rector from 1612 to 1642, for the use of such foreigners as resorted to this College to avail themselves of his instructions. From the copious list Wood has given in his Athenæ, it appears that Dr. Prideaux's fame as a tutor was most extensive. Afterwards this house was inhabited by private families for some years before it was converted to its present use. The gardens, which complete the premises of this College, beyond the quadrangle, are laid out with considerable taste.

The Hall was built by Sir John Ackland of Devonshire, Knt. some time after the year 1618, when the old Hall was pulled down. The expence was 1000l. of which Sir John contributed 800l. and the College the remainder. It is ornamented with portraits, among which are, a whole length of the Founder, painted and presented by Peters in 1780; an old portrait of the same; Charles I.; Sir John Periam; Sir John Ackland; Archbishop Marsh; Mrs. Shiers; Hall, Bishop of Chester; Sir William Petre; and Doctors Bray, Stinton, and Richards, late Rectors.

A Library doubtless entered into the contemplation of the Founder, if the madness of the times had spared his life. We find, however, as early as 1368, a benefaction of theological manuscripts by John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, and of mathematical and astronomical writings by Simon de Bredon, an eminent mathematician, in 1372. The contributions of other benefactors suggested the erection of a room proper for their reception about the year 1383, which

was situated in the east end of what was in Wood's time called the Upper Court. This building was enlarged in 1404; but the liberality of many eminent scholars gradually rendering more space necessary, the books, augmented also by the art of printing, were in 1625 deposited in the old Chapel, where they remained until 1709, when an accidental fire destroyed all the interior of the building, and the principal part of the books. It was soon refurnished, and enriched with a valuable collection both of manuscripts and printed books, particularly Aldine classics, the gift of Thomas Richards, Esq. and Joseph Sanford, B. D.[a] some time members of this House. In 1778, this, the only remaining part of the original College, was taken down, and rebuilt in a plain and neat style from a plan given by the present Public Orator.

It sometimes happened, that a CHAPEL made no part of the original foundation of the Colleges. The students of this Society, while at Hart Hall, attended divine service at St. Peter's in the East, and when they were brought to Stapledon Hall, at St. Mildred's, their parish church, which stood nearly about the centre of the present College. A few years after, they obtained a licence from Henry Burwesh, Bishop of Lincoln, to build a Chapel, which was finished about the year 1326, and consecrated to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Peter the Apostle, and St. Thomas the martyr. It continued in use until 1624, when, as already mentioned, it was turned

[a] Mr. Sanford was afterwards Fellow of Balliol, and died Sept. 1774, æt. 84. He lies buried in St. Mary Magdalen church, in the middle aisle.

into a library, and remained in that state until 1778. The present Chapel was begun in March 1622-3, and finished by Dr. George Hakewill, afterwards Rector, at the expence of 1400l. of which he contributed 1200l. It was consecrated to the memory of St. James, Oct. 5, 1624, on which day Dr. Prideaux, then Rector, preached a consecration sermon. Dr. Hakewill left a sum of money for prayers and a sermon on the anniversary. The Chapel, contrary to the accustomed form of Chapels, consists of two aisles, one of which is furnished for divine worship. It is enlightened by eight Gothic windows, with this inscription on each, "Domus mea Domus "Orationis[a]." The monumental inscriptions are numerous, and upon the roof, which is an imitation of groin and fret-work, and over the screens, are the arms of Dr. Hakewill. An excellent portrait of him is placed by his desire in the south aisle.

Before the changes introduced by Sir William Petre in the constitution of this Society, the election of the Head was annual; but from that time the office became, as in other Colleges, perpetual. Of the RECTORS, Dr. Thomas Holland, formerly of Balliol, who held this office from 1592 to 1612, is recorded as a man of extraordinary learning and reading, and highly revered by the University, the Heads of which attended his funeral in solemn procession, and the Rector of Lincoln, Dr. Kilbye, de-

[a] Luke xix. 46. Dr. Prideaux's text to the consecration sermon. When Dr. Hakewill gave so large a sum towards the building of this Chapel, he was only a Fellow, without preferment. The College afterwards added a tenement in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, towards the better celebration of the day. Prince's Worthies of Devon, p. 406.

livered an oration in his praise. He was succeeded by Dr. John Prideaux, already noticed as a benefactor, a voluminous writer, and one of the most learned men of his age. It is to his honour that he entered this College poor and friendless; and, while employed in the most menial offices in the kitchen, drew the attention of the Fellows, who removed him into a situation more worthy of his talents. Before he came to Oxford, he stood candidate for the office of parish clerk at Ugborow in Devonshire, and was unsuccessful. He used to say, that if he had been elected clerk of Ugborow, he should never have been a Bishop. Towards the latter part of his reign, Charles I. nominated him to the Bishopric of Worcester; but the predominance of the republican party prevented his enjoyment of this preferment, while the nomination served to point him out as an object of persecution. He was also Canon of Christ Church, and above thirty years Regius Professor of Divinity; but after the King's death he was obliged to sell even his books to procure a maintenance. Dr. George Hakewill succeeded him in 1642, but, owing to the confusion of the times, resided mostly at a living in the country until his death in 1649. The office was then filled by Dr. John Conant; but he refusing to subscribe to the Act of Conformity in 1662, resigned this as well as his other preferments. Some years after he returned to the Church, and in 1676 was promoted to the Archdeaconry of Norwich, and in 1681 to a prebendal stall in Worcester. He died in the eighty-sixth year of his age, 1693. Six volumes of his sermons were published by Dr. Williams, Bishop of Chichester; and a great many more, with other manuscripts, containing

memoirs of his eventful life and times, are still in the possession of his descendants. Dr. Conybeare, afterwards Dean of Christ Church and Bishop of Bristol, was Rector from 1730 to 1733, when the Deanery was conferred upon him for his able defence of Christianity against Dr. Tindal. He was one of the most popular preachers of his time, and in his writings one of the most acute and temperate of reasoners. The present Rector is the nineteenth upon the list.

Many of the PRELATES educated at this College were men of considerable fame. Dr. Bayley, Bishop of Bangor, may be instanced as the author of one of the most popular books in the English language, "The Practice of Piety:"—Dr. Prideaux, already noticed:—Dr. Bull, Bishop of St. David's, one of the ablest champions of our Church, and Archbishop Secker, are too well known to require more particular notice.

The list of eminent men of other ranks which Exeter has produced is very copious. One of her earliest pupils was John de Trevisa, Canon of Westbury in Wiltshire, who, in 1387, at the command of his munificent patron, Thomas Lord Berkeley, translated Higden's Polychronicon, Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum, and other Latin authors. There seems, however, no foundation for attributing to him, as Mr. Warton has done, a translation of the whole Bible.—Grocyn, one of the revivers of learning, resided here some time, but more properly belongs to New College:—Sir John Fortescue, one of the most eminent lawyers and law-writers of the fifteenth century:—Sir George More, a benefactor to the public library:—Browne, the poet, and author of Britannia's

Pastorals:—Robert Hayman, another poet of less renown:—Henry Cary, Lord Falkland, a nobleman of an illustrious family, four of whom were successively authors:—Sir John Doddridge, eminent as a judge and antiquary:—Sir William Noy, Attorney General, more entitled to respect as a writer, than a practical lawyer:—The Fitzherberts, Sir Anthony, Nicholas, and Thomas:—Diggory Wheare, the first Camden Professor, and the first who wrote systematically on the study of history:—The unfortunate James, Duke of Hamilton, who was beheaded for his inflexible attachment to Charles I.—Dr. Arthur Duck, an eminent civilian, and the biographer of Archbishop Chichele:—Lord Chief Justice Rolle:—Henry Carey, second Earl of Monmouth, who employed his retired hours, during the Usurpation, in many historical translations and original compositions:—Sir Simon Baskerville, a very learned physician, and the most opulent and extensive practitioner of his age. He died in 1641. It is upon record, as a proof of his popularity, that he had generally one hundred patients a week, and of his good sense and humanity, that he took no fee from any clergyman under the rank of Dean:—Joseph Caryll, a learned nonconformist, and well known as the author of a most voluminous commentary on the book of Job:—John Poulett, the loyal Marquis of Winchester, whose house at Basing stood a siege of two years against the Parliamentary forces: the history of this siege forms one of the most interesting narratives of a period that was full of wonders. Dryden honoured his Lordship, as Milton did the Marchioness, with an epitaph:—Thomas Brancker, a mathematician:—Joseph Glanville, a man of considerable talents, an able

opponent of the Aristotelian philosophy, and no less zealous in his belief in witches and apparitions:—Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Shaftesbury, a statesman of unquestionable talents, acuteness, and judgment, but whose real character and merits in public and private life are yet contested by historians and biographers:—Quick, the ecclesiastical historian:—Dr. Gideon Harvey, a voluminous, but not very successful medical writer:—Sir George Treby, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Among the more modern Scholars of this College may be enumerated Anstis, the celebrated herald:—Dr. Walker, the historian of the loyal Clergy:—Maundrell, the traveller:—Samuel Wesley, father of the founders of the Methodists, John and Charles Wesley:—Dr. Borlase:—Sir Michael Foster:—Mr. Lewis of Margate, the biographer:—Norris, Rector of Bemerton, the Platonist:—Upton, the editor of Epictetus, and one of the earliest commentators on Shakspeare:—Toup, eminent for classical knowledge and criticism:—Tindal, the continuator of Rapin:—Hole, the poet:—and Dr. Kennicot*.

* "This College consisteth chiefly of Cornish and Devonshire men, "the gentry of which latter, Queen Elizabeth used to say, were cour- "tiers by their birth. And as these western men do bear away the bell "for might and sleight in wrestling, so the Schollars here have alwayes "acquitted themselves with credit in *Palæstra literaria*." Fuller's Church History, book iv. p. 102.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

EDWARD II. an unfortunate monarch, but a scholar, a poet, and an encourager of learning, is the acknowledged Founder of this House. But without detracting from the liberality which had induced him before this to found the College of Carmelite Friars in Oxford, and similar institutions in other places, it is necessary to notice in the present instance, that the College owed its establishment to the instigation of his almoner, Adam de Brom. The only accounts we have of this benefactor state, that he was Rector of Hanworth in Middlesex in 1315; the year following, Chancellor of the diocese of Durham; in 1319, Archdeacon of Stow; and a few months after was promoted to the living of St. Mary, Oxford. In 1324, he requested of his Sovereign to be empowered to purchase a messuage in Oxford, where he might found, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, a College of Scholars, governed by a Rector of their own choosing, *sub nomine Rectoris Domus Scholarium Beatæ Mariæ, Oxon.* With this the King readily complied, and authorized them to purchase lands and advowsons to the yearly value of thirty pounds.

De Brom immediately commenced his undertaking by purchasing a tenement in St. Mary's parish; and, by virtue of the charter granted by the King, and dated on the feast of St. Nicholas, Dec. 6, 1324, founded a College of Scholars for the study of Divinity and Logic. He then resigned the whole into

the hands of the King, of whose liberality he appears to have made a just estimate, and from whose power he expected advantages to the Society, which he was himself incapable of conferring. Nor was he disappointed in the issue of this well-timed policy. The King took the College under his own care, and the next year granted a new charter, appointing it to be a College for Divinity and the Canon-law; to be governed by a Provost; and, for their better maintenance, besides some tenements in St. Mary's parish, he gave them the advowson of St. Mary's church, on condition of their providing certain Chaplains to perform service in that church daily. He also enlarged their powers of making purchases of lands, &c. to the yearly value of sixty pounds.

Adam de Brom, who was deservedly appointed the first Provost, drew up a body of statutes in 1326, according to which the College was to consist of a Provost, and ten Fellows or Scholars, studying Divinity, three of whom were afterwards allowed to study the Canon-law. He gave them also the church of Aberforth in Yorkshire: and in 1327, Edward III. bestowed upon them a large messuage, situated partly in the parish of St. John Baptist, called *La Oriole*, to which the Scholars soon removed, and from which the College took its name. Besides this, De Brom, ever anxious for the prosperity of the institution, procured of the King the hospital of St. Bartholomew, which eventually added considerably to their revenues, although the immediate object was only to furnish them with a place of safety during times of pestilential infection. The site of this hospital was about half a mile from St. Clement's church, in the centre between

the two London roads. It was built by Henry I. in 1126, and was partly an hospital, and partly a convent. It was demolished about the time of the siege of Oxford, but rebuilt in 1649. The last aid which De Brom appears to have given to the College consisted of the advowson of Coleby in Lincolnshire.

By their statutes they are required, as often as they become possessed of new estates to a certain amount, to increase proportionably the number of Fellowships. In the year 1504, they wished for a dispensation of this rule in a particular instance, and to be permitted to appropriate the manor of Shenington in Gloucestershire, which they had recently purchased, to the emolument of the Provost and Fellows as they then subsisted, without adding to their number. The request appeared reasonable; and Bishop Smyth, who as Bishop of Lincoln at that time exercised the power of Visitor, ratified the ordinance[a].

For above a century after the time of Adam de Brom, we hear of no accessions to this College. In 1441, however, John Franke, Clerk, Master of the Rolls, and afterwards Lord Chancellor, bequeathed the sum of 1000l. to purchase lands for the maintenance of four Fellows of the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Devon. Another Fellow from the diocese of Worcester, and an annual exhibition to six poor Scholars, were added, in 1476, by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, who was educated here, and who also gave to the Society Bedell Hall, an ancient

[a] Churton's Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College, p. 227. This claim of the Bishops of Lincoln to be Visitors has been since determined to be illegal, by a judgment in the Court of Common Pleas, A. D. 1727. and from that time the Lord Chancellor has exercised the power of Visitor.

receptacle for scholars, situated between St. Mary's and Oriel College garden, and three other tenements in the vicinity. This Prelate was a very eminent benefactor to the once magnificent architecture of Westbury College in Gloucestershire, where he lies buried.

Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, the founder of Brazenose, whom we have just mentioned as Visitor, was the next benefactor. He is supposed, although upon very slight grounds, to have been educated here. His first intention, with respect to this College, was to have given them an estate in land; but money being at that time wanted to complete a purchase, he gave them the sum of three hundred pounds, for the maintenance of a Fellow of the diocese of Lincoln, on certain conditions, which were agreed to May 5, 1507, but broken through by mutual consent of the Bishop and Society on the first opportunity. The learned biographer of Bishop Smyth informs us, that at the first election on this foundation, Roger Edgeworth, B. A. was chosen, who was not of the diocese of Lincoln, but of Lichfield; and his election was also contrary to the standing rule of having not more than two Fellows at the same time from the same diocese, there being at this time two of the diocese of Lichfield. A provision, however, was introduced to prevent this election from being drawn into a precedent*.

In 1529, Dr. Richard Dudley, who had been a Fellow, and was now Chancellor of the church of Salisbury, gave the manor of Swainswick in Somersetshire for the maintenance of two Fellows and six Exhibitioners. In 1599, John Jackman, likewise a Fellow, left a house and lands in St. Giles's parish for the

* Churton's Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College, p. 332-4.

maintenance of a poor scholar of Worcestershire. In 1714, Queen Anne annexed a prebend of Rochester to the Provostship. Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, no less eminent as a statesman than as a divine, and whose acts of munificence were numerous and splendid, gave 2500l. to augment the Fellowships, and to found three Exhibitions. Dr. Carter, Provost from 1708 to 1727, left money for the purchase of livings for the benefit of the Provost and Fellows, and to found three Exhibitions; and Charles Noel, fourth Duke of Beaufort, gave 100l. *per annum* for four Exhibitions. By her will, dated Sept. 28, 1761, Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwell founded two Exhibitions, with preference to candidates from the parish of Charing in Kent, where she had endowed a free-school; the Exhibitions to be paid out of the rent of a farm in Throwley.

In consequence of the liberality of the founders and benefactors, the College now possesses the RECTORIES of Cholderton, Wiltshire; Cromhall Abbots and Tortworth, Gloucestershire; Plymtree, Devonshire; Purleigh, Essex; West Saltfleetby, Lincoln; Swainswick, Somersetshire; and Ufton, Berkshire: the VICARAGES of Aberford, or Aberforth, Yorkshire; Coleby, Lincolnshire; and St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford: and the CURACY of Moreton Pinckney, Northamptonshire.

The revenues of this College were valued 26 Henry VIII. at 182l. 8s. 6d. *per annum*, according to Tanner; but Twyne makes them only 158l. 15s. In Elizabeth's time they were valued at 200l. In 1612, the Society consisted of seventy-nine persons. The present members are, a Provost, eighteen Fellows, and thirteen

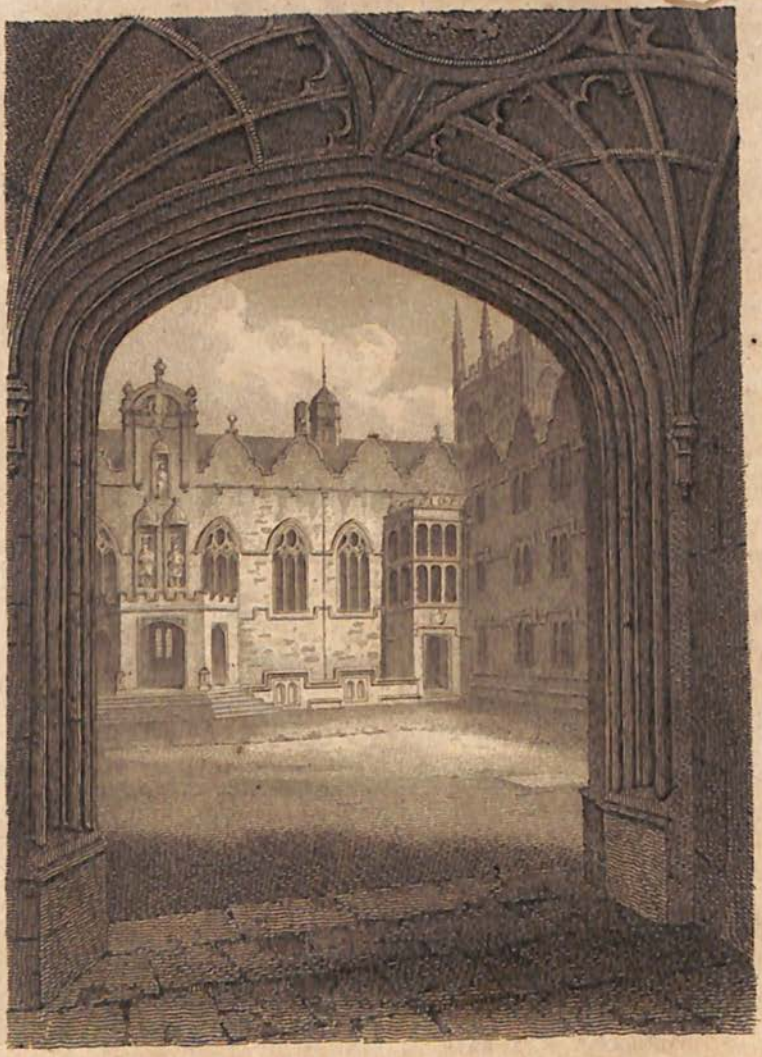
Exhibitioners, besides other students. The Lord Chancellor is the Visitor. It was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Lincoln.

The first of the BUILDINGS belonging to this College was Oriole, or Oriel Hall, partly in Schydyard-street, and partly in St. John's-street. Subsequent additions were made to complete the quadrangular form about the latter end of the reign of Edward III. This remained until 1620, when the south and most of the west sides were rebuilt, from the west end of the Chapel to Oriel College corner, and thence to the buildings on the north side of the common gate. For this purpose, Anthony Blencowe, D. C. L. some time Provost, gave 1300l. The north and east sides were pulled down in 1637, and a few years after, the east, north, and part of the west sides were erected in conformity to the buildings which arose after 1620, the whole occupying a much larger space than the old quadrangle. Dr. John Tolson, who was Provost from 1621 to 1644, contributed 1150l. towards this building, besides other considerable donations.

This quadrangle contains, on the north, part of the Provost's lodgings; on the east, the Hall and entrance into the Chapel, which runs eastward; and on the south and west, the chambers for the Society. On the roof of the gateway, on the west side, are the royal arms of Charles; the same on the east side; and the other door-ways are ornamented with the arms of the benefactors. The rooms in the tower over the gateway are used as the bursary, and for the archives.

Besides this quadrangle, on the east and west sides of the garden are two handsome buildings, the first

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY — LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE



Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer.

Oriel College.

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erected in the lifetime and at the expence of John Robinson, already mentioned, who was Bishop of London from 1713 to 1723. This noble benefaction, with that of three Exhibitions for Bachelors, is recorded by an inscription on the front of the building, dated 1719, in which the reader will not fail to remark the delicate compliment paid to his lady. The Runic motto implies, *Omnino homo pulveris incrementum*, or, as Lye translated it, *Homo est pulveris adauctus, seu pulveris augmentum*. George Carter, some time Provost, bequeathed his whole fortune for the purpose of erecting the building on the west side, which was begun in March 1729, and for the further purpose of purchasing livings for the Provost and College. The new Library stands between these buildings.

The HALL, which is part of the quadrangle that rose in 1637, is ascended by a flight of steps, with a portico, over which are the statues of the Virgin Mary and child, and those of the Kings Edward II. and III. under coronal canopies. The room, which is fifty feet long by about twenty in breadth, is chastely ornamented in the Doric style, and contains three whole length portraits of Edward II. by Hudson, Queen Anne by Dahl, and the Duke of Beaufort by Soldi. In one of the windows are the arms of Pierrepoint, Earl of Kingston, quartering nineteen coats, with the motto, *Pie repone te*. Among the curious plate belonging to this Hall are two cups; the one of silver gilt, and richly carved, which was presented by the Founder; the other was the gift of Bishop Carpenter.

The first LIBRARY belonging to this College was built in 1444, and lasted until 1637, after which the

late one was erected on the north side of the quadrangle. The present is an elegant edifice designed by Wyat, the exterior harmonious and simple in decoration; the inside, an oblong of eighty-three feet by twenty-eight, and twenty in height, is liable to some objection, on account of the imperfect distribution of the light, and the unequal proportions of the ornaments. It is placed between Carter's and Robinson's buildings, and, besides the books formerly pertaining to the College, contains a very curious and valuable collection, the legacy of the late Edward Leigh, Baron Leigh of Stourleigh in Warwickshire, who was some time a Nobleman of this College, and afterwards High Steward of the University. This munificent benefactor died in 1786; and the new building was begun in 1788, and was ably supported by the subscriptions of the Provost and Fellows, of various members of the Society, and of the Hon. Mrs. Leigh, sister and heiress to Lord Leigh. The only painting in this Library is one by Vasari, of which there are said to be two copies extant by the same master. The subject is a group of Italian poets, Guido Cavalcanti, Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch, Politian, and Marsilius Ficinus. In the gallery of this Library is a scarce print of the same, but somewhat different in the expressions of the countenances. This picture was lately presented by James Clutterbuck Smith, Esq. A new room adjoining to the gallery is lined with some of the rich wainscotting which belonged to New College Chapel before the late alterations.

For some time after the foundation of Oriel, the students attended divine service at St. Mary's. In 1372 they obtained a licence for a CHAPEL within

their own premises, which was built at the expence of Richard, Earl of Arundel, and his son Thomas, Bishop of Ely, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and continued in use till 1620, when it was pulled down. The present was finished in 1642, a time very unpropitious for such erections. In 1677, the high altar, and in 1678 the rest of the inner Chapel, were paved with black and white marble, in consequence of legacies left for that purpose by Samuel Short and Charles Perrot, Fellows of the House. The east window is ornamented with the Presentation of our Saviour in the Temple; designed by Dr. Wall, and painted by Peckitt. It was given to the Chapel by the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Wenman, and Lord Leigh, in 1767.

The number of PROVOSTS, from the foundation, is thirty-eight. Adam de Brom, already noticed as entitled to the highest veneration for the zeal and liberality with which he fostered the Society in its infancy, died June 16, 1332, and was buried in St. Mary's church, in a chapel called after his name, and said to have been built by him, where his tomb, now decayed, was visible in Wood's time. Of his successors, Carpenter, Lyhert, and Hals, were promoted to the Episcopal bench, and the latter was a benefactor to his College:—Dr. Walter Hodges, author of Elihu, an elaborate work on the book of Job, was one of the earliest Hutchinsonians. When this exposed him to misrepresentations, he was told that a writer on the book of Job should take every thing with patience. The biographer of Bishop Horne informs us, that in his days he was a man of a venerable appearance, with an address and delivery which made

him very popular as a preacher. He held the office of Provost from 1727 to 1757.

Besides those PRELATES who were educated at this College, and became Provosts, the following memorable names belong to the same rank. Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, a statesman of lofty ambition, and an ecclesiastic of inflexible adherence to the Church as constituted in the fourteenth century; but whose fine taste and spirit in ornamenting many religious edifices will more honourably perpetuate his name:—Reynold Pecock, Bishop of Chichester, who, after Wickliffe, appears to have conceived some imperfect notions of the reformed religion, for which he was reduced to a private station:—Dr. Butler, Bishop of Durham, a man of strong sense and acute reasoning, and author of the celebrated "Analogy," a work so well known, and so interesting to students of divinity, as to render any farther notice of him wholly unnecessary. It may not, however, be so readily recollected, that he expended the whole income of the Bishopric of Bristol, which he held twelve years, in the repairs of that cathedral.

Among the many eminent men of other ranks indebted for their education to Oriel College, we find Robert Langlande, the supposed author of Pierce Plowman, and a brother satirist, Alexander Barclay, author, or rather translator, with additions, of the "Ship of Fooles." He wrote also five Eclogues, which Mr. Warton thinks were the first that ever appeared in the English language:—Dr. Edgeworth, a Popish writer of considerable fame, already noticed as the first Fellow on Bishop Smyth's foundation:—Morgan Phillips, who, from his skill in disputation,

was called Morgan the Sophister; he was afterwards Principal of St. Mary Hall:—Peter White, the ejected Dean of Waterford, an able classical scholar:—Cardinal Alan, a most zealous enemy to the religion and government of his country:—Sir Henry Unton, ambassador:—The illustrious and unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh:—Prynne, the noted republican barrister, a most voluminous writer, and the Cato of his party, but more deservedly acknowledged as an industrious antiquary:—Richard Brathwaite, a famous wit and poet:—Sir William Scroggs, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench:—and a successor in that office, of higher and more unsullied fame, Sir John Holt. Among recent scholars, are the respected names of Dr. William Berriman, Dr. Edward Bentham, originally of Corpus, and afterwards Canon of Christ Church, and that exemplar of elegant criticism, taste, and literature, Dr. Joseph Warton.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE Founder of this magnificent College was Robert Eglesfeld, the son of John Eglesfeld and Beatrix his wife, Rector of Burgh, or Brough, in Westmoreland, and confessor to Philippa, Edward III.'s Queen. His descent appears to have been honourable, and more than once the county of Cumberland was represented in Parliament by a member of the house. They had considerable estates in different parts of that county; and we find that either the Founder of the College, or one of the family of the same name, received of Edward III. in exchange for the manor of Laleham in Middlesex, the manor of Ravenwick, or Renwick, in Cumberland, which had been forfeited to his father, Edward II. on the attainder of Andrew de Harcla, Earl of Carlisle, in 1323. This manor is now the property of the College.

It is probable that Robert de Eglesfeld was born at Eglesfeld, a hamlet in the parish of Brigham, in the county of Cumberland, where the family was certainly possessed of property in the time of Henry III. In the reign of Edward III. they came into the possession of Alneburgh Hall, or Netherhall, in the parish of Cross Canonby in the same county, which from that time was their principal residence. Here they lived in high estimation, until, in the reign of Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, eldest sister and coheiress of Richard Eglesfeld, Esq. was married to John Sen-

house, of Scalscale Hall, Esq. This marriage brought the property into the family of Senhouse, in which it has ever since continued*.

Robert de Eglesfeld appears to have been highly esteemed by his royal master and mistress, and to have shared in their intimacy and confidence. In 1332, the King bestowed on him the Rectory of Burgh, in the person of Adam de Eglesfeld, his proxy, and probably relation; and he was ordained Priest at Carlisle in Lent following. This church was appropriated to the College by Pope Clement VI. in 1344. Eglesfeld employed his interest at Court in promoting religion and learning, giving all he had to the public, and that in his lifetime, when he could best secure those advantages which he was anxious to bestow on posterity.

The old *Liber Obitalis* of his College dates his death 2 Cal. Jun. 1349, in these words: "ROBERTUS "EGLESFELD, CUMBRIENSIS, SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ "BACCALAUREUS, REGINÆ PHILIPPÆ UXORIS ED- "WARDI CAPELLANUS, RECTOR DE BURGO SUBTUS "STANESMORE, IN DEI GLORIAM, ECCLESIÆ BO- "NUM, ET BONARUM LITERARUM PROPAGATIONEM "COLLEGIUM HOC REGINÆ FUNDAVIT, A. D. 1340, "ET ANNO REGNI EDW. III. 15. OBIIT ISTE RO- "BERTUS, A. D. 1349, 2 CALEND. JUNII." Mr. Gough, to whom we are indebted for part of the above account, gives many reasons to confirm the tradition of his having been buried in the old Chapel of this College, and that the brass plate found there

* Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. of Netherhall, Alneburgh Hall, or Ellenborough, is now the representative of both families. From this Ellenborough, the present Chief Justice of the King's Bench derives his title.

under the communion table belongs to him. It represents a Priest in a cap and rich rochet powdered, with *fleurs de lis* in lozenges, faced and hemmed with a different border, and fastened on his breast with a jewel. The sleeves of his black gown are faced with fur, and all his pictures are exactly like this effigy.

It is probable that he resided occasionally in his native country, at least he well knew its condition and wants, as his principal motive in founding this College was to supply education to the northern district, in which the frequent and barbarous contests of the borderers had created, to use his words, *literaturæ insolitam raritatem.* To remedy this defect, and extend the blessings of learning to such of his countrymen as wished to have access to the University, he purchased three tenements in the parish of St. Peter in the East, and some pieces of ground, and obtained, Jan. 18. 1340, a charter from Edward III. to constitute a collegiate Hall, under the name of AULA SCHOLARIUM REGINÆ DE OXON. a title which seems to imply that the Queen was instrumental in promoting the work, or willing to take it under her protection. To this Hall (which Wood thinks was formerly called Temple Hall, and is now part of New College stables) he appointed a Provost and twelve Fellows, or Scholars, who were to be natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Few of his first Scholars, however, were of those counties, but chosen from the Halls and Colleges already established. It is thought that he limited the number to twelve, in allusion to Christ and his twelve Apostles; and that, in allusion to the seventy Disciples, he intended to add seventy poor Scholars, who were to be regularly educated, and chosen Fellows

in all cases of vacancy. The Society was to be called to meals by the sound of a trumpet; and the Fellows, being placed on the one side of the table in robes of scarlet, (those of the Doctors faced with black fur,) were to oppose in philosophy the poor Scholars, who, in token of submission and humility, knelt on the other side. These regulations do not appear to have been adopted in his lifetime, but prevailed afterwards for many years, and one vestige of them is yet remaining. The Society is still called together by the sound of a trumpet; and during part of the last century the Fellows and Taberdars used sometimes to dispute on Sundays and holidays.

According to the statutes which the Founder gave them, Feb. 10, 1340, the Provost is to be elected from the number of Fellows, and to be in holy orders. The Fellows are to be of Cumberland and Westmoreland, in the first place, and afterwards of those counties in which the College shall be possessed of lands, manors, or advowsons. A preference was also to be given to those of his own family; but few of these have appeared. The only instances are, in the list of Provosts, a Thomas Eglesfeld, in 1432: in 1632 a claim of relationship was advanced by a Gawin Eglesfeld, and, although not clearly proved, out of respect to the Archbishop of York, the Visitor, who took his part, the College gave him the living of Weston in Oxfordshire: in the List of Graduates is George Eglesfeld, M. A. 1674: and previously in 1625 a James Eglesfeld was admitted of this College, who was a native of Somersetshire, and afterwards Vicar of Chewton in that county.

The Founder continued to extend the bounds of this College as long as he lived, by additional purchases, the tenements on which, as well as on the whole premises, were afterwards removed, and the first College built on the site. Edward III. at his request, and particularly by the solicitation of Queen Philippa, who became the patroness of the College after Eglesfeld's death, and Edward IV. gave certain advowsons for the better maintenance of the Society, the honorary patronage of which was vested in the Queens consort of England.

Before closing the little that we have been able to recover respecting this Founder, it may be necessary to advert to his name, Eglesfeld. The arms he gave the College are three spread eagles, which were probably the arms of his family. A singular custom, however, has been traced to a fanciful derivation of his name. It was thought to be composed of *aiguille*, needle, and *fil*, thread; and it became a commemorative mark of respect, continued to this day, for each member of the College to receive from the Bursar, on New Year's day, a needle and thread, with the advice, "Take this, and be thrifty." These conceits were not unusual at the time this College was founded, and are sometimes perhaps thought trifling, merely because we cannot trace their original use and signification. Hollingshed informs us, that when the Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V. who was educated at this College, went to Court, in order to clear himself from certain charges of disaffection, he wore a gown of blue satin full of oilet holes, and at every hole a needle hanging by a silk thread. This is sup-

posed to have proved at least that he was an academician of Queen's, and it may be conjectured that this was the original academical dress.

The establishment of this House was soon followed by a long series of benefactors, who contributed to the increase of its revenues and members, by bestowing money, lands, or church-livings, in various parts of the kingdom. In the fourteenth century, these benefactors were Robert Achard, John Handlo, and John Stanford, Knight, Dr. John de Hotham, Provost, and the Lady Isabel, wife of Sir Robert Parvyng, Knight. In the fifteenth century, Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, William Chardeyne of Westminster, Robert Wrangwis, John Wharton, and Richard Chamberlayne. In the sixteenth century, Rowland Richardson, Edward Hilton, Edward Rigge, Provost, Christopher Bainbridge, Cardinal and Archbishop of York, John Kirkby, William Fettiplace, Nicholas Mylys, D. D. and Archbishop Grindal. In 1626, Charles I. gave three Rectories, and as many Vicarages, in the county of Southampton, at the intercession of his Queen, solicited thereto by the Lord Keeper Coventry, Lord Hay, the Earl of Carlisle, and George Goring, her Majesty's Vice Chamberlains. Some valuable Exhibitions have been more recently founded by Lady Mary Hungerford, Sir Francis Bridgman, Mr. Tylney, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and Dr. Holmes. Lady Hastings' Scholars, five in number, are to be taken from eight schools in Yorkshire, two in Westmoreland, and two in Cumberland; and for their maintenance she gave the manor of Wheldale, or Queldale, in Yorkshire*.

* See Barnard's interesting Life of this extraordinary lady, p. 97.

The last important benefaction, which has been called the New Foundation in Queen's College, was bestowed by John Michel, Esq. of Richmond in Surry, who was of this College from 1676 to 1680, and died Sept. 5, 1739. He bequeathed the manor of Plumsted in Kent, with his marsh land in that parish, the manor of Horton Kirby, and all his lands in Sandwich and Worde in Kent, and his lands and tenements in Old Windsor, of the estimated value of 500l. or, according to some, 700l. a year, to Queen's College for ever, for eight Master Fellows, four Bachelor Scholars, and four Undergraduate Scholars, or Exhibitioners; also for the purchase of advowsons and presentations to livings, above the yearly value of 120l. to be annexed for ever to his Fellowships; and for a building to be erected for the reception of the said Masters and Bachelors, who were to be elected by the Provost and Fellows from any other Colleges or Halls within the University, and have the use of the chapel and hall, and other advantages of the College, in common with other members of the same rank. A benefaction of this importance requiring much consideration, many delays took place, but the whole was finally settled by an Act of Parliament in 1751; and, among other regulations, three gentlemen, Dr. Shipper, Dr. Mather, and Dr. Coxed, were appointed Visitors of this new Society. Mr. Michel was the son of John Michel, Esq. of Balliol College, who, during the siege of Oxford in 1644, procured from the King a commission for the Scholars to arm in defence of the University; and he was heir to his uncle Humphrey, who built an hospital at Richmond for ten old men. Mr. Michel had also been a member in two

Parliaments for Sandwich in Kent. He was buried at Old Windsor with his ancestors, who had been for many years settled there, where they had a good estate. Humphrey Michel, Esq. was surveyor of Windsor Castle to Queen Elizabeth, and died in 1598[a].

This foundation of Mr. Michel is one of the many obligations which Queen's College owes to the zeal of Provost Smith. Dr. Joseph Smith, a native of Lowther, was early patronized by his godfather, Sir Joseph Williamson, and admitted by his means on the foundation of this College, where he had Dr. Lancaster, afterwards Provost, for his tutor, and Bishops Tanner and Gibson for his associates. After taking orders, Provost Halton appointed him Divinity Lecturer in the College. On the death of Dr. Halton, he was proposed for the Provostship, but preferred employing his interest in favour of Dr. Lancaster, who was elected. The first considerable service Dr. Smith performed towards his College was to persuade Sir Joseph Williamson to alter his will in its favour[b], which before had been drawn up in favour of endowing a College in Dublin. He was also instrumental in procuring Queen Caroline's donation of 1000l., Lady Elizabeth Hastings' Exhibitions, and those of Sir Francis Bridgman, which, without his perseverance, would have been entirely lost; and, besides what he bequeathed himself, he procured a charter of mortmain in May 1732 to secure these several benefactions to the Col-

[a] Aubrey's Surry, vol. v. p. 341.

[b] He bequeathed 6000l. towards the buildings, besides what he gave in his lifetime.

lege. He died in his eighty-sixth year, Nov. 23, 1756.

In consequence of the various legacies and gifts bestowed on this College, it can now enumerate among its livings the RECTORIES of Brough in Westmoreland; Blechington, Charleton upon Otmoor, Hampton Poyle, and South Weston, in Oxfordshire; Bramshot, Enham[b], Headley[c], Newnham, Niton[c], Church Oakley, and Weyhill[c], in Southampton; Holwell in Somersetshire; Sulhampstead Abbots and Sulhampstead Banister[d] in Berkshire: the VICARAGES of Aldermaston and Sparsholt in Berkshire[e]; Bramley, Carisbrooke[c] with the Chapels of Newport and Northwood, Milford[c] with the Chapels of Milton and Hordle, Godshill[c] with the Chapel of Whitwell, Monks Sherborne, and Holy Rood, in Southampton; Chedworth in Gloucestershire; and Newbold-Pacy[f] in Warwickshire: and and the CURACY of Upton Grey, in Southampton. The livings belonging to Mr. Michel's foundation are, English Bicknor in Gloucestershire, Upton Scudamore in Wiltshire, St. Wendron with the Chapel of Helstone in Cornwall, and the second portion of Ponsbury in Shropshire.

In the 26 Henry VIII. the revenues of this College were valued at 302l.; in 1592 at 260l.; and in 1612 the number of the Society was 267. The present

[b] Given by Sir John Handlo, temp. Edw. III.

[c] These six were given by Charles I.

[d] Sulhampstead Banister was given by Edward IV. Sulhampstead Abbots was purchased by the College of Lord Norreys in 1610.

[e] Sparsholt was given by Sir R. Achard, in 1345.

[f] Given by Lady Isabel Parvyng, 1344.

ASIATIC

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer

Queen's College

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members are, a Provost, sixteen Fellows, two Chaplains, eight Taberdars, (so called from Taberdum, a short gown which they formerly wore,) sixteen Scholars, two Clerks, and forty Exhibitioners, besides those on Mr. Michel's foundation, and other students. The Archbishop of York is the Visitor.

The whole of this spacious College is indebted to modern taste and liberality. The ancient BUILDINGS were, as usual, connected in a quadrangular form, but without harmony of design, and the civil part without much architectural ornament. Few dates have been preserved, except those of the Hall and Chapel, which were built about the same time, at the close of the fourteenth century, but not, as Wood says, *soon* after the foundation of the College.

The present buildings consist of two spacious courts, divided by the Hall and Chapel, and compose an oblong of three hundred feet in length, and two hundred and twenty in breadth. The foundation-stone of the first or south quadrangle, the front of which contributes so largely to the grandeur of the High-street, was laid Feb. 6, 1710, Queen Anne's birth-day, by Dr. William Lancaster, Provost. It is one hundred and forty feet long by one hundred and thirty in breath, having a lofty cloister supported by square pillars on the west, south, and east sides. In the west side is a gallery communicating to the Hall, the Common Room, chambers for the Fellows, and the Provost's lodgings. The east contains chambers for the Society, and on the north are the Chapel and Hall. The south side has no chambers except at each end, but is divided by a magnificent gate, over which to-

wards the street is a statue of Queen Caroline, under a cupola supported by pillars. This quadrangle bears a resemblance to the Luxembourg palace in Paris, and was executed by Hawksmoor, from a design either of his great master Sir Christopher Wren, or of Dr. Lancaster, but was not finished until the year 1759. However strong our prejudices may be in favour of the Gothic style in collegiate and ecclesiastical structures, it must be confessed that the whole of this edifice exhibits a strength, grandeur, and correct adjustment of parts, which, varied by the delicate magnificence of the Corinthian ornaments, are highly creditable to modern taste.

Most liberal as the sums bestowed by individuals were for the erection of this quadrangle, some of the principal bequests were retarded by process of law, and in the mean time the price of materials and workmanship increased. In 1733 Queen Caroline gave 1000l. to carry on the design, and the east side was built chiefly at the expence of John Michel, Esq. already mentioned. On Dec. 18, 1778, the interior of the west side was totally destroyed in a few hours, by an accidental fire which broke out in an attic chamber on the staircase, No. 2, adjoining to the Provost's lodgings. The expence of rebuilding, which amounted to 6424l. 5s. 4d. was defrayed by various benefactions. The Queen, patroness of the College, gave 1000l. and the Archbishop of York, Visitor, 100l. The Duke of Montagu and Lord Godolphin gave each 500l. Several of the other Colleges contributed to the amount of 1000l. And the remainder was made up by the kindness of many Gentlemen who had previously been of the House, and by the contributions of the then exist-

ing members of the Society; a proof, if any were wanting, of the perpetuity of that munificent spirit which was so strikingly exemplified by the founders of the English Universities.

The second, or north court, which is one hundred and thirty feet by ninety, is occupied on the north, east, and south sides by chambers for the Society, and on the west by the Library.

The first HALL, which stood on the west of the old quadrangle, was built of stone taken from Headington quarry, and completed in 1399. It was profusely ornamented with coats of arms belonging to the various benefactors, and other eminent characters. The present Hall, on the north side of the principal quadrangle, was built in the beginning of the last century: its dimensions are sixty feet by thirty, with a finely arched roof, and it is decorated with many portraits, both on glass and canvas. Among the former, which fill the arches of the windows, the most conspicuous are those of King Edward III. and Queen Philippa, Edward IV. and Henry V. Sir Joseph Williamson, Provost Lancaster, the Founder, and Charles I. and II. with their Queens. Of the full-length portraits, those of the Founder at the upper end of the Hall, of Queen Philippa, Queen Anne, and Queen Caroline, were given by Mr. Michel. There are also portraits of her present Majesty, of Provosts Lancaster and Smith, Sir Joseph Williamson, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Addison, and Tickell, &c. In the gallery at the west end of the Hall is a collection of ancient and modern portraits, in which we find those of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, Queen Elizabeth, Mary, Queen of Scotland and Queen Anne, given by George Clark,

D. C. L. some time Fellow of All Souls, and one of the Representatives of the University.

The LIBRARY, on the west side of the north court, was begun in 1692, and the outside finished in 1694. Provost Halton bore a great part of the expence, besides giving his collection of books. The library also of Bishop Barlow, which first suggested the necessity for the present ample room, those of Sir John Floyer, the curious manuscripts, chiefly heraldic and political, of Sir Joseph Williamson, and the valuable series of coins and numismatical books belonging to Mr. Michel, form part of the present extensive collection. The fine orrery was the gift of six Gentlemen Commoners, in the year 1763, viz. Edwyn Francis Stanhope, William Guyse, Edmund Thomas, George Mowbray, Oldfield Bowles, and Richard Simmonds, Esqrs. The cast in plaster of Paris of the Florentine Boar was presented by Sir Roger Newdigate.

This noble and extensive room is enriched with the busts of some of the benefactors, and with the portraits of Dr. Crackenthorp, Bishops Gibson and Barlow, and Provost Halton, and with two ancient portraits on glass of Henry V. and Cardinal Beaufort, formerly in what was called Henry V.'s chamber, and removed when the old College was pulled down, but afterwards recovered and restored to the Society by Alderman Fletcher. This room is one of the largest in the University, being one hundred and twenty-three feet in length, and proportionable in breadth. The bookcases are ornamented with delicate carved work, and the ceiling is stuccoed in compartments with great taste by the late Mr. Roberts.

The first CHAPEL was begun in the lifetime of the

Founder, but the progress of its erection, for whatever reason, was very slow. The Founder died in 1349: Provost Muschamp, the second who held that office, and who died in 1355, built a great part; and Rowe Mores, the late antiquary, discovered by the registers, that the whole was not finished until 1382; but even then another unaccountable delay occurred, for Wood informs us that it was not consecrated until 1421. From this time we are only enabled to trace, that in 1518 an outer Chapel was built by Dr. Robert Langton. In 1631 the inner Chapel was wainscotted, and in 1633 the upper end was paved with black and white marble; in 1636, the windows were supplied with painted glass by Van Linge; and in this state it stood the terrors of the reign of anarchy, which at least spared the windows.

The foundation of the new Chapel was laid Feb. 6, 1713-14, Queen Anne's birthday, and was dedicated on All Saints Day, 1719, by Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York, and Visitor. This Chapel, of the Corinthian order, is one hundred feet long by thirty. Besides the painted windows by Van Linge, which were repaired by Price in 1715, and four older windows brought from the former Chapel, it has received a farther decoration of the Ascension on the ceiling by Sir James Thornhill, and in the middle window of the chancel, the Holy Family by Price. Under this is a copy, by Mr. Cranke, of Corregio's celebrated Night, or rather Dawn, in the Dresden gallery, a present to the Society by the late Mr. Robson of Bond-street. The colours of some of the old windows, which are said to have stood nearly three centuries, are remarkably vivid, but the objects are growing indistinct.

Underneath this Chapel is a vault for interment, in which, among many others, the remains of Dr. Smith and Dr. Halton are deposited. The monumental inscription of the former is placed in the grand passage between the Chapel and Hall.

The present PROVOST is the thirty-fifth on the list. Many of them, besides filling this office with credit and advantage to the College, devoted a considerable part of their fortunes to extend and perpetuate its usefulness. The most eminent in their day were Dr. Thomas Langton, Bishop of Salisbury in 1485, and of Winchester in 1493, a great encourager of learning:—Bainbridge, Archbishop of York, and Cardinal:—Henry Robinson, Bishop of Carlisle:—Dr. Henry Airay, noted for learning and piety, originally of Edmund Hall, and before that a pupil of the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who refused the Provostship of this College about the year 1559:—Dr. Barnabas Potter, Bishop of Carlisle, who, in the opinion of the republican party, had no fault but that of being a Bishop. He was succeeded by a relation, the learned and pious Dr. Christopher Potter, Dean of Durham:—Dr. Gerard Langbaine, whom the historian of the nonconformists acknowledges as a man of great learning, integrity, and public spirit:—Dr. Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, librarian to the Bodleian, and one of the greatest scholars of his age. Having been also one of the ablest opponents of Popery, he was thought inconsistent in reading King James's Declaration: the truth was, he read it himself as a step towards toleration, to which he strongly inclined, but considered it as a matter of so much delicacy and doubt, that he did not enforce it on his Clergy.

In the catalogue of Bishops educated at this College, we find, as the first, the celebrated Cardinal Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, and brother to Henry IV. whose character has been more frequently appreciated from Shakspeare's account of his last moments, than from an impartial inquiry into his conduct as a statesman and prelate, or his munificence as a contributor to pious and charitable purposes. The favour in which he always stood with the Commons in Parliament is nō inconsiderable proof, that in his political transactions he aimed at the public good. Bainbridge, Langton, Robinson, Potter, and Barlow, have been already mentioned; to whom may be added, Dr. Guy Carleton, Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of Chichester, a severe sufferer during the Usurpation:—Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, a man of great integrity, firmness, and spirit, and, during the tumultuous period which led to the Revolution, a vigorous supporter of the Church; he was also distinguished for his liberality to the Clergy, and ranks among the benefactors of his time. He entered as a Nobleman of this College in 1649, being the youngest son of the Earl of Northampton, and died in 1713. To this House also belong, Dr. William Nicholson, author of the "Historical Library," which involved him in many controversies; his character will be found illustrated by his confidential correspondence lately published by Mr. Nichols:—Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, well known as an able antiquary, and vigilant guardian of the Church, and the founder of the Preacherships at Whitehall:—Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, the value of whose "Notitia" and "Bibliotheca" will ever be readily acknowledged by

antiquaries and biographers. His numerous and valuable manuscript collections are among the treasures of the Bodleian library.

In noticing the eminent scholars of other ranks who have done honour to this College, every consideration requires that we begin with Henry V. who, according to our early historians, was educated here; and they add, that his chamber was over the great gate of the old College, opposite to Edmund Hall gate. It is certain, that in this chamber was his portrait in glass, (now in the Library,) with the following inscription:

IN PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM,
IMPERATOR BRITANNIÆ,
TRIUMPHATOR GALLIÆ
HOSTIUM VICTOR, ET SUI,
HENRICUS QUINTUS HUJUS COLLEGII*,
ET CUBICULI (MINUTI SCILICET)
OLIM MAGNUS INCOLA.

In the Hall, under the arms of Cardinal Beaufort, is another inscription, intimating that he studied here under that Prelate, who was his uncle; but Mr. Milner, the historian of Winchester, following the authority of Stowe, contends for his having been educated at New College under the Cardinal, who was at that time Chancellor of the University.

* This and the following line are thus given in Wood's History of the Colleges and Halls by Gutch,

"HENRICUS V
"PARVI HUJUS CUBICULI"

The inscription in the text is what now stands. Fuller informs us, that in his time Dr. Barlow inhabited the King's chamber, when the window was entire.

Among the scholars of less rank, were the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, whose history has been so ably given[a] by his descendant the Rev. William Gilpin, one of the most elegant writers on the picturesque, and also a member of this Society:—The unfortunate Sir Thomas Overbury:—Wingate, an eminent lawyer and arithmetician:—Burton, the learned commentator on Antoninus:—Dr. Holyoake, lexicographer:—Sir John Davies, lawyer and poet:—Sir John Banks, lawyer, and Sir Edward Turnour, Chief Baron:—Dr. Samuel Annesley, one of the most eminent of the nonconformists:—Dr. Lancelot Addison, Dean of Lichfield: —Dr. Thomas Hyde, an eminent orientalist, some time Arabic Professor, and afterwards Regius Professor of Hebrew:—Wycherley, the poet:—Dr. John Mill, the very learned editor of the Greek Testament:—Dr. Anthony Horneck, a foreigner, incorporated here, and afterwards promoted in the Church:—Sir John Floyer, physician:—Dr. Edmund Halley, a very eminent philosopher, and Savilian Professor:—The illustrious Addison, and his friend Tickell, the poet:—Dr. Hugh Todd, antiquary:—Dr. Thomas Smith, biographer:—Dr. John Hudson, the editor and very acute critic on Thucydides, Dionysius, Longinus, &c.—Mr. Christopher Rawlinson and Mr. Edward Thwaites, Saxon scholars and antiquaries[b]:—The Rev. Jeremiah Seed:—Dr. Shaw,

[a] Bishop Carleton's Life of Gilpin has lately been reprinted and judiciously illustrated by notes in Dr. Wordsworth's valuable Ecclesiastical Biography.

[b] At this time (1698) Queen's College was a nest of Saxonists. Hickes in one of his letters says, "We want Saxon Lexicons. I have "fifteen young students in that language, and but one Somner for "them all." Nichols's Bowyer, vol. iv. p. 141.

the traveller:—Collins, the poet:—Dr. John Dalton, the reviver of Milton's Comus:—Edward Rowe Mores, a distinguished antiquary, and collector of antiquities:—Thomas Tyrwhitt, the very able and judicious editor of Chaucer, afterwards Fellow of Merton:—Dr. Richard Burn, author of one of the most popular books in the English language, on the duties and office of a Justice of Peace: a work which enriched the bookseller, Andrew Miller, who ventured a trifle for the copyright, when rejected by all his brethren.

NEW COLLEGE.

ALTHOUGH some of the Colleges already noticed were built in the reign of Edward III. they do not appear, if we may judge from the most ancient drawings, to have partaken much of that noble species of architecture which was brought to perfection in that reign. We are now, however, approaching the æra of the pure Gothic, which was introduced at Oxford by the skill and liberality of one man, whose share in the annals of England would have been unusually great, had our historians devoted their attention to the arts of peace. When indeed we contemplate the architectural triumphs of Edward's reign, as they yet appear at Windsor, St. Stephen's Chapel, Winchester, and New College, (were there no other remains visible,) we know not how to term the fourteenth century a "dark age," or how to reconcile that consummate taste in art and decoration, which, notwithstanding our improvements and skill, we now find to be inimitable, with those anomalies in the moral, religious, and political systems, which disgrace the history of the same splendid period. A splendid period it surely was, which could boast of the valour of the Black Prince, the poetry of Chaucer and Gower, the patronage of Edward III. and the architectu[illegible] of Rede, Rodburne, and Wykeham.

The founder of New College must be allowed the preeminence among the most illustrious names of English antiquity, whether we regard the munificent

spirit which prompted, or the original talents which executed, his majestic designs: and those who feel that veneration and gratitude are duties, will readily acknowledge how much we owe to the learned biographer by whose researches the character of Wykeham has been so ably illustrated. Nor will the following sketch be without its uses, if it excite a higher degree of curiosity, and prompt the reader to consult more ample sources of information respecting a benefactor, in whose history nothing can be deemed uninteresting.

William Wykeham, or of Wykeham, was born at Wykeham in Hampshire, in the year 1324. Whether Wykeham was his family name seems doubtful. He mentions his father and mother only by their Christian names, John and Sybill, or Sybilla. Some of his biographers are inclined to think that his father's name was *Long*, and others *Perrot*, but there is no direct evidence for either; and we know by many other instances that nothing was more uncertain at the period of his birth than the state of family names.

His parents were of good reputation and character, but in mean circumstances when he was born; yet from the number of his contemporary relations, whose names and situations are upon record, it is probable that the family was not of mean extraction. Of their poverty there is less reason to doubt the report, as they could not afford to give their son a liberal education. He soon, however, found a patron, supposed to be Nicholas Uvedale, Lord of the manor of Wykeham, and Governor of Winchester castle*; who m. st

* See a disquisition on this subject, Gent. Mag. LXIV. 1172.

have discovered some talents worth improving, since he maintained him at Winchester school, where he was instructed in grammatical learning, and where he gave early proofs of piety and diligence, employing his leisure hours in acquiring a knowledge of arithmetic, mathematics, logic, divinity, and the canon and civil law. He was afterwards employed by his patron in quality of secretary, and either by him, or by Edyngdon, Bishop of Winchester, or by both, was recommended to the notice of Edward III.

This circumstance, however honourable to his talents, appears to have limited the progress of what was then deemed education, and disposed him to a life of business rather than of study, but can never be advanced to justify the opinion, that he was deficient in useful learning. He certainly did not study at Oxford, and escaped the contests prevailing between the disciples of Occham and of Duns Scotus, which seem to have formed the only learning then in vogue: but that one who dignified every office, civil and ecclesiastical, with the wisdom, talents, and popularity of Wykeham, should have been illiterate, is an absurdity too gross to require refutation, and would have passed unnoticed, had it not been, as far as his architectural abilities are concerned, in some measure countenanced by the Writers*.

He was about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age when first introduced at Court, but in what employment has not been ascertained, although it was probably of the same nature with those which he

* Warton's Hist. of Poetry, vol. i. p. 306. adopted by Dr. Joseph Warton in Pope's Works, vol. i. p. 149.

afterwards so ably filled. There is every reason to think that his skill in drawing recommended him to a Sovereign who was bent on adding to his country the ornament and utility of magnificent and durable structures. The first office he held, or the first of which we read, had evidently a reference to this object. In May, 1356, he was appointed Clerk of all the King's works at the castle and in the park of Windsor. It was by his advice that the King was induced to pull down great part of this castle, and by his skill it was rebuilt nearly in the manner in which we find it. His other great work was Queenborough castle*: and although in these military structures he had little scope for the genius displayed afterwards at Oxford and Winchester, they would have been sufficient to prove that he had already reached that degree of architectural skill, which modern art can but poorly imitate.

With a sovereign of Edward III.'s magnificent taste, it was but natural that Wykeham should now become a favourite; and accordingly we find that his Majesty wished to distinguish him by many marks of royal favour. In order to facilitate this, it was necessary he should take orders, as ecclesiastical promotion was more particularly within his Majesty's power, where the Pope did not think proper to interfere: but this part of Wykeham's history is not so clearly detailed as could be wished. There is, on the contrary, some reason to think that he was in the Church before he had given proof of his talents at Windsor and Queenborough. In all the patents for the offices he

* Of this castle there are now no remains, except the moat, and a well in the middle of the site.

held, he is styled Clericus; but, as his biographer supposes, he had as yet only the clerical tonsure, or some of the lower orders, while the historian of Winchester thinks he was ordained Priest by Bishop Edyngdon. The first preferment bestowed on him was the Rectory of Pulham in Norfolk, in 1357[a]; and as the Court of Rome threw some obstacles in the way which kept him for a time out of that living, the King, in 1359, granted him two hundred pounds a year over and above all his former appointments, until he should get quiet possession of Pulham, or some other benefice to the value of one hundred marks. But the disproportion between the worth of the living, and the compensation for delay, is so very striking, as to incline us to think, either that Dr. Lowth has by mistake inserted 200l. for 20l.[b] or that the King took this opportunity to shew a special mark of his favour, for which the loss of the living should be the ostensible motive. In the mean time he was presented to the Prebend of Flixton in the church of Lichfield, which he afterwards exchanged for some other benefice; and in 1359 he was constituted Chief Warden and Surveyor of the King's castles of Windsor, Leeds, Dover, and Hadlam, and of the manors of old and new Windsor, Wichemer, and several other castles, manors, and houses, and of the parks belonging to them. In 1360, the King

[a] [illegible] Dr. Matthew Hutton, in the Harleian Collection, [illegible] same year the King presented him with the liv[illegible] diocese of Norfolk. See Gent. Mag. LV. p. 189.

[b] Dr. Lowth [illegible]es say 20l. a year, which very probably was the [illegible] other livings held at various times by our Prelate [illegible] reference in the Gent. Mag. See also p. 425.

granted him the Deanery of the Royal Free Chapel, or Collegiate Church of St. Martin le Grand, London, which he held about three years; during which he rebuilt, at his own expence, the cloister of the chapter-house, and the body of the church. This is the first instance on record in which he is noticed as a public benefactor. In 1361 he was quietly settled in the Rectory of Pulham, and in less than two years received many other ecclesiastical preferments, specified by Dr. Lowth. The annual value of his livings for some years before he became Bishop of Winchester amounted to 842l. but "he only received the revenues of the Church with one hand, to expend them "in her service with the other*."

His civil promotions were not less rapid and honourable. He was made Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1364, and soon after Secretary to the King, and Chief of the Privy Council, and Governor of the Great Council. These last terms his biographer supposes were not titles of office, but were used to express the influence he now possessed in the management of affairs of State, and which was so great, that, according to Froissart, "every thing was done by "him, and nothing was done without him."

On the death of his old friend and patron William de Edyngdon, Bishop of Winchester, in 1366, Wykeham was immediately and unanimously elected by the Prior and Convent to succeed him. Some delay having taken place before he could be admitted into possession, it has been supposed that he was objected to by the King on account of his want of learning. But

* Milner's Hist. of Winchester, edit. 1809. vol. i. p. 293.

this is utterly destitute of foundation, as it was by the King's express desire that he was chosen; and, what is yet more in point, the Pope's bull, contrary to the official language used at that time, in which there was frequently no mention of learning, declares, that Wykeham was recommended to his Holiness, "by "the testimony of many persons worthy of credit, "for his knowledge of letters, his probity of life "and manners, and his prudence and circumspection "in affairs both spiritual and temporal." The real cause of the delay is stated at great length by Dr. Lowth, and depended on circumstances belonging to the history of that age, connected with the general state of ecclesiastical patronage.

His advancement to the Bishopric was followed by his being appointed Chancellor of England. In his speeches to Parliament, it has been observed, that he innovated on the practice of his clerical predecessors, whose oratory savoured more of the pulpit than the bench, by introducing a style and manner wholly political. In 1371, when the Parliament, become jealous of churchmen, requested that secular men only should be appointed to offices of state, Wykeham resigned the Seal, but without any loss of favour on the part of the King, the Commons, or the public at large. The King was obliged to comply with the request to dismiss churchmen from the high offices of state, but soon found it necessary to have recourse to the only person of the age whose education and talents [illegible] for such preferments.

[illegible] being settled in the Bishopric of Winchester he began to employ his architectural [illegible] of the cathedral, the whole ex-

pence of which was defrayed by himself; but his more enlarged designs for this edifice were not executed for some years after this. The care he bestowed on other parts of his Episcopal duty, in reforming abuses, and establishing discipline, was highly exemplary; and, in the case of his visitation of the Hospital of St. Cross, involved him in a long and troublesome dispute, which ended greatly to the benefit of that institution, and clearly to the honour of his firmness, judgment, and integrity. His mind appears now to have been deeply impressed by sentiments of enlarged liberality, and wholly influenced by those motives which determined him to become a benefactor to his country upon a most munificent scale.

The foundation of a College, or of some institution for the education of youth, had probably been revolved for a considerable time. About two years after he entered on the Bishopric of Winchester, he began to make purchases in the city of Oxford with that view, and he connected with it the plan of a College at Winchester, which should be a nursery for that of Oxford. As early as the year 1373 he established a school at Winchester, in which he placed certain poor Scholars, who were to be instructed in grammatical learning, by one Richard de Herton, with an assistant. But the progress of this generous plan was for some time impeded by the intrigues of a party, headed by the Duke of Lancaster, in the last year of the reign of Wykeham's friend and master, Edward III. An accusation, branching into eight articles, was brought against him; but upon a fair trial seven were found destitute of proof, and the eighth only was laid hold of as a pretext for seizing into the King's hands the

temporalities of the Bishopric of Winchester, excluding the Bishop from Parliament, and removing him from Court. A measure so violent, and justified upon such slight grounds, was not to be overlooked even in those days of popular acquiescence. At the ensuing Convocation, the Bishop of London, William Courtney, had the spirit to oppose any subsidy to the King until satisfaction should be made for the injury done to the whole body of the Clergy, in the person of the Bishop of Winchester; and he was so firmly supported by the Convocation, that the Archbishop of Canterbury, though a warm partizan of the Duke of Lancaster, was obliged to admit Wykeham into their assembly, where he was received by every member with all possible marks of respect. Nor was he less a favourite with the people, who, when they rose in the affair of Wickliffe, demanded that the Duke of Lancaster should allow the Bishop to be brought to a fair trial. Wykeham was soon after restored to his temporalities, but with the ungracious condition, that he should fit out three ships of war for a certain time, or, if they were not wanted, pay the amount of the probable expence to the King—that King who had formerly heaped so many marks of favour on him, but who, although in some measure reconciled to him, was now too much enslaved by a party to act with his wonted liberality.

Edward III. died June 21, 1377: and on the accession of Richard II. Wykeham was released from all his difficulties, and, by a solemn declaration of the Privy Council, most honourably acquitted of the accusations formerly preferred against him by the Lancaster party. This new reign, however, was a period

of turbulence, faction, and bloodshed; and it required all the wisdom and circumspection of his steady mind to preserve the favour of the King, and the confidence of the people. Yet in both he was in a considerable degree successful. It was not long before the Parliament appointed him one of the commissioners to inquire into the abuses of the former reign; and in their other proceedings they appear to have looked up to him as a statesman of inflexible integrity: nor was he less consulted in all matters of difficulty by the King and Council. But notwithstanding such encouragement, the part he had to act was extremely arduous; the new reign was distracted by contending factions, and in the conflict of factions men of independent minds can seldom be safe: but what rendered the danger greater was, that the King, as he grew up, listened more to flatterers and favourites, than to the legitimate advisers of the Crown.

When Richard assumed the reins of government, on coming of age, one of his first measures was to appoint Wykeham Lord Chancellor, and to dismiss the administration which had the care of public affairs during his minority. The new ministers, however, unwilling to be suspected of owing their appointment to a fit of caprice, after a short time professed to resign, that their conduct might be investigated in Parliament; and what they wished actually happened. The Commons declared in favour of their conduct, and they were all restored. In conjunction with them, Wykeham had the satisfaction of being very instrumental in promoting public tranquillity, until his resignation of the Great Seal in 1391. After this he seems to have kept at a distance from the manage-

ment of public affairs, and thus avoided the risk of countenancing those ruinous proceedings which led to the deposition of the King. During the succeeding reign his age and infirmities afforded an excuse for his no longer attending as a Peer of Parliament.

If we consider the importance of the undertaking begun at Oxford, and connected with a similar plan at Winchester, it will not appear surprising that he should, during the greater part of the reign of Richard II. have been disposed to bestow his whole attention on objects so dear to his heart. What he projected was certainly sufficient for the attention of any one man, and enough to immortalize the greatest. The design, Bishop Lowth has eloquently expressed, was noble, uniform, and complete. "It was no less than "to provide for the perpetual maintenance and in- "struction of two hundred Scholars, to afford them "a liberal support, and to lead them through a per- "fect course of education, from the first elements of "letters, through the whole circle of the sciences; "from the lowest class of grammatical learning, to "the highest degrees in the several faculties."

A design so enlarged, so comprehensive, so munificent, had not yet been conceived by the most illustrious of our English founders. In bringing it to perfection, we have not only to admire the generosity which supplied the means, (for opulence may sometimes be liberal at a small expence,) but that grasp of mind which at once planned and executed all that can be conceived most difficult in such a vast undertaking, and which enabled him to shine with equal lustre as benefactor, legislator, and architect, and give a les-

son and example which could never be exceeded by the wisest of his posterity.

It has already been mentioned, that in the year 1373 he had begun his preparatory school at Winchester, and about the same time, having purchased tenements for the purpose, he established a similar institution at Oxford, appointing a Governor, and acting in other respects towards his infant society in such a manner, that its constitution might be matured by the test of experience, and "that the life and soul, "as it were, might be ready to inform and animate "the body of his College, as soon as it could be fi-"nished."

Within less than three years from this commencement of his plan, the Society consisted of a Warden and seventy Fellows, who were called, *Pauperes Scholares Venerabilis Domini Domini Wilhelmi de Wykeham Wynton. Episcopi.* The Warden had a salary of 20l. a year, and the Fellows were lodged in the places hired for them, and then known by the names of Blake Hall, Hart Hall, Schilde Hall, Mayden Hall, and Hammer Hall. The annual expence amounted to 10l. 13s. 4d. and each was allowed 1s. 6d. a week for commons.

In 1379, having completed the several purchases of land necessary for the site of the College, he obtained the King's patent, or licence, to found, dated June 30 of that year; and likewise the Pope's bull to the same effect. In his Charter of Foundation, which he published on November 26 following, his College is entitled, *Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxenford.* But it is rather remarkable that the name of New

College, which was then given in common speech without much impropriety, should be by some means continued until the present day, when it is in reality the oldest as to its principal buildings, and the seventh in the order of foundation. The foundation-stone was laid March 5, 1380, and the whole completed in six years; and on April 14, 1386, the Society took possession by a public entrance, accompanied with much solemnity.

According to the statutes the Society consisted of a Warden and seventy poor Scholars*, Clerks, students in theology, canon and civil law, and philosophy; twenty were appointed to the study of laws, ten of them to that of the canon, and ten to that of the civil law; the remaining fifty were to apply themselves to philosophy, or arts, and theology; two to the study of medicine, and two to astronomy; all of whom were obliged to be in Priest's orders within a certain time, except in case of lawful impediment. Besides these there were ten Priests, three Clerks, and sixteen boys, or Choristers, to minister in the service of the chapel. The body of the statutes,

* Among the seventy poor Scholars, the Founder orders that his next of kin should have the preference, and that immediately on their admission they should become Fellows, without undergoing the two years of probation, as is the case with the others: and even should there be no vacancies at New College, they are allowed to stay at the College at Winchester till they have attained their thirtieth year for the chance of a vacancy, provided they have good characters, and have been proved by the electors to be sufficiently versed in grammar. By the injunctions of Visitors the number of Founder's kin as eligible for New College is now confined to two; but in defect of such kinsmen only, the choice by the Founder was extended to others, according to the counties directed in the statute, from which boys were to be admitted upon the foundation at Winchester.

which was entirely of his composition, underwent many revisions and corrections, the result of experience and profound thinking on a subject which appears to have engrossed his whole mind: and although some of the latter revisions left an opening for irregularities which the Society have not always been able to prevent, these statutes upon the whole are considered as highly judicious and complete, and have been very closely copied by succeeding Founders*.

During the progress of the building, he established in form that Society at Winchester which was to supply New College with its members. The Charter of Foundation is dated Oct. 20, 1382, and the College named *Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre*. The year after New College was finished, he began this other upon the site where stood the school at which he received his early education. This likewise was completed in six years, with a magnificence scarcely inferior to that of New College, and was opened for the reception of its intended inhabitants March 28, 1393. The Society resembles that of his other institution, consisting of a Warden, seventy Scholars, to be instructed in grammatical learning, ten secular Priests, perpetual Fellows, three Priests' Chaplains, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers; and for the instruction

* Particularly Henry VI. who founded the two Colleges of Eton and King's College, Cambridge, entirely upon Wykeham's plan, transcribing the statutes of the latter, without any material alteration. In 1444 a treaty of union for mutual defence was concluded between these two Colleges and Wykeham's two. It was entitled, "Concordia amicabilis "sive Compositio Collegiorum Regalium Carolingiæ et Etone et "Wicchamicorum Oxon. et prope Winton."

scholars, a Schoolmaster, and an Undermaster, . We have already seen that the Founder 's, by his twelve Fellows and seventy Scholars, intended to allude to the Apostles and Disciples. The historian of Winchester informs us, that the same design entered into the contemplation of Wykeham. The Warden and ten Priests represented the Apostles, with the omission of Judas: the head Master and second Master, with the seventy Scholars, denoted the seventy-two Disciples, as in the Vulgate; for the English Bible, which is translated from the Greek, has only seventy: the three Chaplains and three inferior Clerks marked the six faithful Deacons; Nicholas, one of the number, having apostatized, has therefore no representative: and the sixteen Choristers represented the four greater and the twelve minor Prophets[a].

From this school the Society at Oxford was to be supplied with proper subjects by election; and the College at Winchester was to be always subordinate, both in government and discipline, use and design, to that at Oxford, and subject to a yearly visitation from the Warden and two Fellows of the latter. This visitation, and the annual elections from Winchester to New College, generally take place in the second week of July[b]. The Warden of Winchester is elected by the Fellows of New College, who for some years chose their own Warden for that office; but in Wykeham's time, and for many years after, the Wardenship of

[a] p. 133, 134.

[b] The statute enjoins the election to be at any time between St. Andrew's day and the first of October following.

New College was far superior in value[a]. The first instance of a Warden of New College being preferred to Winchester is that of Dr. Nicholas, in 1679, and the last, Dr. Coxed.

Among the special privileges secured by the Founder to New College, one was that the Fellows should be admitted to all degrees in the University, without asking any grace of the Congregation of Masters, or undergoing any examination for them in the public Schools, provided they were examined in their own College according to the form of the University, and had their graces given them in the same manner by the government of the House[b]. In 1608 this was disputed; but Archbishop Bancroft, then Chancellor of the University, decided in favour of the College.

Wykeham lived long enough to witness the prosperity of both his institutions, and almost to see others emanating from them. He died in 1404, in his eightieth year, leaving in his will a continuation of those acts of munificence and pious charity which he had begun in his life. He was interred in the beautiful chantry which he had built for himself in Winchester cathedral. In this cathedral we still see the triumphs of his skill in the main body of the edifice from the tower to the west end, but more particularly in his chantry, which, with his monument, is kept in repair at the joint expence of his two Colleges[c].

[a] This superiority is again restored, and the three last Wardens of Winchester were not Wardens of New College.

[b] I have been informed that this privilege was obtained in consequence of a purchase made by the Founder from the University.

[c] There are several paintings and sculptures of Wykeham in New

Of the benefactors to New College, one only appeared in the Founder's lifetime, John de Buckingham, Bishop of Lincoln, who gave to the Society the advowson of Swalcliffe church, and some lands adjoining. In 1440, Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, besides what he left in his will, persuaded Henry VI. to give them the manor of Newton Longville in Buckinghamshire. Thomas Jane, Bishop of Norwich, in 1494, Clement Hardyng in 1507, and Archbishop Warham in 1509, contributed landed property, and Robert Shirebourne, Bishop of Chichester, besides lands in Middlesex and Buckinghamshire, founded four Prebends, viz. Bursales, Exceit, Wyndham, and Bargham, in Chichester cathedral, for the Fellows of this or Winchester College. In 1524, Thomas Wells, D. D. founded three exhibitions for three Priests; a like foundation was made in 1528 by John Smyth, a burgher of Ipswich, who appears to have been incited to this by a trifling circumstance. Being asked by a neighbour, whether he would sell certain lands to Dr. Fleshmonger? he asked, what the Doctor meant to do with them? The answer was, to give them to New College, that he might be remembered in their prayers. "If so," rejoined Smyth, "I can "as well find in my heart to give them as Dr. Flesh-"monger;" and accordingly made them over to the College. In the same year this Dr. Fleshmonger, who was Dean of Chichester, bestowed the manor of

College. The latter over the gateway tower, the entrance to the hall, &c. were probably coeval with the College. In the common room is an ancient portrait, and one apparently ancient, but different in features, in the Warden's lodgings, which, however, I suspect to be a copy. There is one, not unlike it in features, at Winchester.

Sheringhall in Tackley, in the county of Essex, to found an exhibition for four Fellows; and contributed to purchase the manor of Staunton St. John in Oxfordshire, on condition of adding exhibitions for twelve Fellows. In 1533, Thomas Mylling, a Fellow, contributed to the same purchase, and on the same condition, with a variation in the sums, and number of Fellows. Fleshmonger's twelve were to have one pound each, and Mylling's two Fellows were to have forty shillings each, *per annum*. In 1558, John White, Bishop of Winchester, gave the manor of Hall-place in Southampton, out of the profits of which the sum of thirteen shillings and four pence should be given to every Scholar on his being admitted Fellow. In 1589, Christopher Rawlins, Vicar of Adderbury, after building and endowing the free-school of that place, conveyed the whole to the Warden and Fellows, who, after paying the Schoolmaster's salary, and providing for the repairs of the school-house, were to divide the produce of his estates in Lincolnshire among the poorest Fellows and Scholars. The sermon on Trinity Sunday was a benefaction of Dr. Ryves, Warden in 1613. Other sermons, orations, and lectures, usual in this College, were endowed by Lettice Williams, executrix of Thomas Williams, and Lake, Bishop of Bath and Wells; and in 1647, Robert Pinke, Warden, and Rector of Staunton St. John in Oxfordshire, and Colerne in Wiltshire, gave the patronage of Wotton near Woodstock.

Among the livings belonging to this College are the RECTORIES of Akeley, Hardwick, Horwood, Radcliffe, and Tingewick, in Buckinghamshire; Aston Barnes, Berwick St. John, and Rowdell, in Wiltshire

shire; Birchanger and Little Sampford in Essex; Bucknell and Heyford Warren in Oxfordshire; St. John Baptist in Norwich; St. Michael Stratton and Weston in Norfolk; Paulespury in Northamptonshire; and Stoke Abbots in Dorsetshire: the VICARAGES of Chesterton and East Adderbury in Oxfordshire; Colerne in Wiltshire; Heckfield in Southampton; Horn-church and Writtle in Essex; Marshfield in Gloucestershire; Steeple Morden in Cambridgeshire; Whaddon in Buckinghamshire; and Great Witchingham in Norfolk: and the DONATIVE of Roxwell in Essex, &c.

Such was the prosperity of this College, arising from these benefactions, and particularly the solidity of Wykeham's endowment, that in 1534 the revenues of this College were valued at 887l., and in 1592 at 1000l.; and the Society at the last of these periods consisted of one hundred and thirty persons. The present members are, a Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, a Sexton, and sixteen Choristers. The Visitor is the Bishop of Winchester.

The whole of the College, as it stood until the middle of the seventeenth century, was built by and at the sole expence of the Founder. Some part of the ground on which it stands was occupied by tenements and Halls; but the greater part consisted of pieces of land, tenantless and waste, which were not thought of much value until Wykeham offered to purchase them. The first purchase he made is very accurately described by Wood, as amounting to two roods, and consisting of void plots of ground, in the parish of St. Peter in the East, lying between Ham-

mer Hall on the west and the city wall on the east, and between that wall on the north and the wall of Queen Hall on the south, and between the city wall on the east and the church-yard of St. Peter's and Edmund Hall on the west, and the walls belonging to the tenements of St. John's hospital in the High-street between Queen's College corner and the east gate of the city on the south. To this he added two acres more near the same premises, and six void plots of ground, lying between Hammer Hall on the north and New College lane on the south, and between the city wall on the east and St. Peter's church-yard. Other pieces of waste ground were successively purchased, so as to procure room for his intended plan, which embraced the whole space on which the College now stands, including that part on which the new buildings have been erected, and which for many years was an avenue leading to the gardens.

These purchases were made at various times from 1369 to 1379, when the Founder saw it necessary to secure undisturbed possession, by providing against present prejudices and future claims. As he had bought a very considerable space of ground, which either had been considered as loose property, or was connected with the city wall, at that time a fortification of much importance, he procured the King's writ, ordering an inquisition to be made, "whether "it would be to the damage of the King, or the town "of Oxford, as to the fee-farm thereof, or to any one "else, if he were now to inclose his present pur-"chases, and others which he had in his eye, and spe-"cified, for the erection of his College?" A jury was accordingly summoned, and their verdict was in fa-

vour of his occupying the said premises, on condition only, that the College should keep in repair that part of the city wall which would inclose their premises, leaving a gate on each side of the wall, at the extent of their limits, through which the Mayor and Bailiffs might every three years inspect the wall, and likewise, for the conveniency of the inhabitants in time of war*. And these conditions were duly fulfilled, until the wall ceased to be an object of importance to the defence of the city, and was gradually removed to make way for alterations suited to a more improved state of society.

From the verdict of this jury we also learn, what has been already hinted, that part of the grounds purchased by the Founder were not built on, or inclosed for private use, but were covered with offal and rubbish brought from all parts of the town, and were the usual haunts of malefactors, murderers, strumpets, and other disorderly persons; so that the jury had no hesitation in declaring, that to inclose these grounds, and erect such buildings as were proposed, would, instead of being a detriment to any one, add greatly to the ornament, conveniency, and security of the city and inhabitants. Another curious circumstance we learn from this verdict: eight of these plots of ground were estimated at no higher value than ten shillings yearly, because no person ever entered upon or had any thing to do with them; but although this depreciation seemed in favour of the Founder, he was made

* On the north side of the ante-chapel, where the buttresses rest upon the city wall, arched passages were made through them, that the soldiers in case of a siege might have no impediment to manning the walls in the most convenient manner.

to pay eighty pounds for them by the citizens, whose property they were, which Wood very justly thinks "a hard purchase for ground worth but ten shillings "*per annum*."

Although a considerable part of the ground which formed the site of New College and its appurtenances was waste, there formerly stood on other parts of it some of those ancient Halls, where youth were lodged during their education at this University. Among these antiquaries enumerate Maryol Hall, which was situated near St. Peter's church; Spalding Court, built by a person of that name for the reception of indigent Scholars; Botte Hall, Chimney Hall, and Hammer Hall, which last stood near to the present garden gate; Mayden Hall, of which there appear to have been two of the name, one belonging to University College; and lastly Schilde Hall, which stood on the site of the cloister. Two streets or lanes, one called Hart Hall lane, and the other Thorald or Turold street, were also included in the extensive premises devoted to the erection of this College.

The whole of New College, as built by the Founder, consisted of the principal quadrangle, (which includes the Chapel, Hall, and Library,) the fine cloister, the lofty tower, and the gardens. The quadrangle remained in its original state of two stories, which was the usual height of all the old Colleges, until the end of the sixteenth century, when a third story was added, but was not completed as to uniformity of windows until the year 1675, when the east, south, and west fronts were modernized as we now find them. The dimensions of the quadrangle are about one hundred and sixty-eight feet by one hundred and twenty-nine. The Chapel

BRARY
THE
MBAY
ANCH
THE
SOCIETY
IC

Drawn & Engraved by T. Cook.

New College Hall & Chapel

and Hall occupy the north side, the Libraries part of the east, and the south and west the Warden's and Fellows' lodgings. The statue of Minerva was placed in the centre in 1696, a present from Henry Parker, Esq. of Honnington in Warwickshire, but has been removed for some years.

From this quadrangle, the middle gate leads to the garden court, which was built in imitation of the palace of Versailles, or more probably of the King's house at Winchester, as designed by Sir Christopher Wren, but with battlements to correspond with the old quadrangle and city wall. It widens by triple breaks as we approach the garden, from which it is separated by an extensive iron palisade of one hundred and thirty feet in length*. The first stone of this court was laid by Warden Beeston, Feb. 13, 1682, and the whole finished in 1684. The gardens, which are spacious, are laid out with much taste; but the mount is not, as formerly, accessible, and the King's and Founder's arms, a dial, and a knot, "all curiously "cut in box," are no longer to be seen. The whole of the gardens and bowling-green is inclosed by the city wall, in perfect repair. The ditch on the east side was drained about the year 1671, and some buildings erected on the spot, which now front the wall of Magdalen grove. The spectator is generally and very properly directed to view the new buildings of the College from the garden gate, as they are seen there to the greatest advantage; and this view, indeed, ap-

* Brought from "Timon's villa," so admirably satirized by Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iv. ver. 99. It is also said, that the pillars of the temple in the bowling-green were brought from the same place.

pears to have been a favourite object with the architect.

Although the ancient part of New College still remains in good preservation, much damage was done to the buildings during the civil war. In 1642, when preparations were made to oppose the invasion of Oxford by the Parliamentary army, New College was unfortunately selected, on account of its ample space, as a garrison; the armed Scholars were exercised in the quadrangle, and, during the King's residence at Oxford, the cloister and tower were used as magazines for ammunition. In 1651, on the report of Charles II.'s coming to Oxford, this College was fortified by a Colonel Draper belonging to the Usurper's army, to the great injury of the buildings, holes being made through the walls of the cloister and gates, and other dilapidations committed, to fit it for this preposterous service.

Of the HALL, as it came from the hands of the Founder and architect, we can only admire the justness of the proportions*. It appears to have undergone its first most considerable alteration in the Wardenship of Dr. London, who presided over this Society from 1526 to 1542. Between these periods the present wainscotting was put up, some of which is curiously carved, particularly the emblems of the crucifixion at the upper end of the Hall under the Founder's picture. Tradition reports that this wainscotting was furnished at the expence of Archbishop Warham. About twenty years ago it underwent another repair, but without any attempt to restore

* These were seventy-eight feet in length by thirty-five in breadth, and forty in height, before the modern ceiling was placed there.

the character of the roof. It contains the portraits of the Founder, of Archbishop Chichele, and William of Waynfleet, who followed his steps in the foundation of All Souls and Magdalen, of Dr. Lake, Bishop of Bath and Walls, and of Dr. Bisse, Bishop of Hereford. Over the screen is Lord Radnor's valuable present of a painting of the shepherds coming to Christ after his birth, from the school of the Carracci. This was brought from the Chapel on the late alterations. The windows, as well as the wainscotting, are filled with various arms and devices belonging to the Founder and benefactors, or eminent scholars educated here, and among the arms are those of the Commonwealth reversed. The grammar and music schools, formerly between the east cloister and the west end of the Chapel, are now under this Hall*. Wood informs us, in his Life, that in 1694, above one hundred Commoners, besides Choristers, attended these schools, then under the tuition of Mr. James Badger, who, for want of room, obtained leave to teach in the congregation-house at St. Mary's.

In 1605, Aug. 29, King James, his Queen, the Prince of Wales, and a considerable number of the nobility, were sumptuously entertained in this Hall. This appears to have been a day of business with the royal visitor. Before dinner he heard disputations in physic at St. Mary's; after dinner, disputations in philosophy at the same place, which he concluded

* There is a set of rooms near the east end of the Chapel, between it and the city wall, and two small apartments, which probably served for sacristies, where the priests might have robed themselves before they went to the high altar. The two doors in the passage between them and the Chapel are now closed up.

with an oration. He then supped at Christ Church, and afterwards went to St. John's, where a play, called *Annus Recurrens*, written by Dr. Gwynne of that Society, was acted: but here his Majesty is said to have fallen asleep, and when he awaked left the assembly without any extraordinary expressions of satisfaction[a].

The LIBRARY, on the east side of the quadrangle, is divided into two collections, formerly known by the names of the Arts and Law Library, and the Manuscript Library; but the books are now differently arranged[b]. They occupy two spacious rooms, one on the second and the other on the third story. The upper was lately rebuilt in the interior by Wyat. Besides what the Founder contributed, this Library was enriched soon after its erection by presents of books from Rede, Bishop of Chichester, Robert Heete, L L. B. John Walter, M. A. and Fellow, Archbishop Cranley, Richard Andrew, first Warden of All Souls, Bishop Beckington, Thomas Chaundler, Warden, Russel, Bishop of Lincoln, Archbishop Warham, Sir Richard Read, Bishop Lake, Dr. Pinke,

[a] In the statutes of this College, copied afterwards into those of Magdalen and Corpus, the Founder orders his Scholars, for their recreation on festival days in the Hall, after dinner and supper, to entertain themselves with songs, and other diversions consistent with decency, and to recite poems, chronicles of kingdoms, the wonders of the world, together with the like compositions, not misbecoming the clerical character. See a specimen in Warton's Hist. of Poetry, vol. i. p. 93.

[b] The lower Library is filled with books of divinity, and the room which now serves as a Common Room to the senior part of the Society was, before the additional story in 1679, filled with books on the civil law. The passage that communicated between these Libraries is now closed up, and the room on the new story contains the books of miscellaneous literature.

and Dr. Woodward, who in 1675 bequeathed five hundred folios, besides octavos, &c. In the same year the law and manuscript Libraries were united, and the room enlightened by windows to the quadrangle.

The history of a manuscript, once intended for this Library, may afford some notion of the difficulty of procuring copies of books, the high value set upon them, and the consequent very slow diffusion of knowledge before the æra of printing. We are indebted to Mr. Warton for the anecdote, who, after noticing how sacred the property of a book was considered, informs us, that many claims were made about the year 1488 to a manuscript of Matthew Paris, belonging to the monastery of St. Alban; and that Russel, Bishop of Lincoln, above mentioned, thus conditionally defended or explained his right of possession. "If this book can be proved to be or to have been "the property of the exempt monastery of St. Alban "in the diocese of Lincoln, I declare this to be my "mind, that, in that case, I use it at present as a loan "under favour of those monks who belong to the "said monastery. Otherwise, according to the con-"dition under which this book came into my posses-"sion, I will that it shall belong to the College of the "blessed Winchester Mary at Oxford, of the founda-"tion of William Wykeham. Written with my own "hand at Bukdene, 10 June, A. D. 1488. Jo. Lin-"coln. Whoever shall obliterate or destroy this "writing, let him be anathema."

The Chapel of this College, still the most magnificent in the University, affords but a faint idea of the wonderful structure which Wykeham left. If we may

trust to general tradition, confirmed in some measure by a reference to his exquisite skill displayed in Winchester cathedral, this Chapel once comprehended an assemblage of all that was beautiful and grand in the Plantagenet architecture, and all that munificence, piety, or superstition could add in rich and gorgeous furniture and decoration. It is probable that it remained in this state until the Reformation, when our ecclesiastical edifices were robbed of their gold and silver and precious stones, and the finest specimens of art defaced under the notion that they administered to idolatry. The first notice we have of these depredations occurs in 1550, when King Edward's visitors ordered the painted windows to be taken down; "but," says Wood, "the College not being rich enough, as "they pretended, to set up new, promised that they "would when they were in a capacity." According to the same historian, the Chapel remained nearly in its pristine state, the images only being removed from the east end, until about the year 1636, when the stalls and desks were supplied by new ones, and the wainscot ornamented with paintings of the Apostles, Saints, &c.* At the same time the screen was erected, and the floors of the inner and outer Chapel paved with black and white marble. In 1663, the organ made by Dolham, and since improved by Green and Byfield, was placed over the screen. The former organ, which was first set up in 1458, stood in a loft on the north side of the upper end.

The fate of the east end of this Chapel, at least through all its injurious treatment, cannot now be easily

* In the porter's lodge are three paintings of this kind on panel, which were removed from the Chapel.

traced. It appears, that when sentence of destruction was averted from the windows in 1550, the high altar was decorated by a series of niches containing images of gold and silver, as is supposed, all of which were then taken down or destroyed, and the niches filled up with stone and mortar, and the whole plastered over, in what manner cannot be ascertained. In 1695 this plastering was removed, and some broken statues discovered, and the whole replaced by a mixture of wood-work, gilding, and painting, the latter executed by Henry Cook, an artist of King William's reign. It was his fancy to represent the concave of a semi-rotunda, in which the east end of the Chapel seemed to terminate. In the centre was the salutation of the Virgin Mary, and over the communion-table Carracci's picture, now in the Hall.

All this remained until 1789, when the decayed state of the roof induced the Society to order a complete repair of the whole Chapel, and the original wall at the east end was again discovered, with the remains of some of its beautiful niches* and fret-work. These were now completely removed, and the present improvements introduced, under the direction of Mr. Wyat, so as to restore the wall to a resemblance of what it is supposed to have been in the Founder's age. These changes, with the additional painted windows, stalls, screen, &c. are so amply detailed in the common Guides, as to render it unnecessary to specify them in this place. The propriety of some of them has been questioned, and a dispute, that might have been conducted with urbanity between men of

* The ground colour of these niches was of a deep ultramarine blue, and the exterior edges of the shafts of the niches richly gilt.

taste, has extended to an angry and apparently endless controversy, in which we have no inclination to engage. Whatever defects may appear to an eye nicely and fastidiously conversant with that species of architecture to which it belongs, it will not be easy by any powers of reasoning to lessen the admiration which a survey of this Chapel excites*.

Among the curiosities preserved here is the superb and costly crosier of the Founder, of silver, gilt, and enamelled, in which, instead of the Holy Lamb usually placed within the circle of crosiers, is a figure of Wykeham in his favourite pious posture of kneeling. Some of the ornaments pertaining to his mitre, which are of gold and precious stones, his gloves and ring, &c. are preserved in the muniment room. This room is in the third floor of the massy tower, situated at the south east end of the Hall, which contains four stories, consisting of single rooms vaulted with stone roofs; the two upper rooms are of beautiful proportions.

In the outer Chapel are the monuments, both in stone and brass, and the remains of many eminent men who belonged to this College, and of some of its Wardens. A few of these were formerly in the inner Chapel; but a much greater proportion of the Wykamists are interred in the

Cloisters, an appendage to a College of which this was the first instance, and the only one in Oxford except that of Magdalen, the roof of which is flat,

* Those who have viewed the exterior of the Chapel and Hall only from the quadrangle, can have but an insufficient idea of the [illegible] of elevation which they present from the back gate in Holl[illegible] genius of the architect is there before them.

whereas this is finely arched in open timber-frame. Its extent is one hundred and forty-six feet by one hundred and five, and it was consecrated, with the area within, Oct. 19, 1400, as a burial place for the College. Many of the curious brass plates here were stolen during the Rebellion, when the College was made a garrison. In 1802 the monuments, &c. were carefully repaired, and the inscriptions restored: and the utmost care seems to be taken to preserve a building, which has so direct a tendency to excite solemn meditation, and to recall the memory of departed worth.

The first on the list of WARDENS, Richard de Tonworthe, appears to have been employed to govern the Society, if it might be then so called, while in Hart Hall and Blake Hall, only during the Founder's pleasure. He accordingly resigned his office in 1379, when Wykeham appointed his kinsman, Nicholas Wykeham. On his resignation in 1389, Thomas de Cranley was appointed, and was the first Warden after the Fellows had taken possession of the College. He was afterwards Archbishop of Dublin; but returned to England in 1417, died that year, and was buried in the College Chapel. Thomas Chandler, the eighth Warden, and Dean of Hereford, is praised by Leland as one who graced scholastic disputations with the ornaments of pure Latinity; he was likewise reckoned an able critic in polite literature, and a patron of Walton, the translator of Boethius in 1410. John London, the thirteenth Warden, deserves notice only that the reader may be reminded of the able answer of Dr. Lowth to the calumnies which this wretched man raised against the Founder, to whom

he owed his education and subsistence. His motives for this attack on the memory of his benefactor are now inscrutable. He was one of the first and most implacable persecutors of those who were suspected to favour the Reformation; but in his zeal to bring new victims to the stake, he committed perjury, for which he was pilloried, and otherwise ignominiously exposed, and ended his days soon after in a jail. The other Wardens most celebrated for the part they bore in public transactions, or for learning and piety, were Cole, Skinner, Lake, Pinke, Stringer, Bigg, and Coxed. Some of those were chosen Wardens of Winchester, and some occur in the list of Bishops. The present Warden is the thirty-fifth from the foundation, during which period of four hundred and thirty-five years there have been only twenty-five Wardens of Winchester.

Among the PRELATES educated in New College are, Cranley, Archbishop of Dublin, already noticed:—Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, who will occur hereafter as Founder of All Souls:—Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, a liberal encourager of learning, and a benefactor to this and Lincoln College:—John Russel, Bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, the first perpetual Chancellor of the University, and afterwards Chancellor of England, celebrated for his learning, but at the same time unfortunately conspicuous for his zeal against the friends of the Reformation:—William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, eminent as a statesman, divine, and lawyer, an encourager of literature, and the patron of Erasmus:—Sherborne, or Shirebourne, Bishop of Chichester, Bilson of Winchester, Lake of Bath and

Wells, Gunning of Ely, afterwards Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Turner of Ely, Kenn of Bath and Wells, so well known for his practical writings, Bisse, the munificent Bishop of Hereford, Lavington of Exeter, and the learned and excellent Dr. Robert Lowth, successively Bishop of St. David's, Oxford, and London, are among the most celebrated on this list.

The scholars of other ranks educated here are by far too numerous to admit of a complete specification. Among these, however, we may begin with Grocyn, one of the revivers of learning:—Stanbridge, an able grammarian:—Philpot, a learned civilian and linguist, and one of the first martyrs in Queen Mary's reign:—Talbot, an antiquary, and benefactor to this College:—Pullaine, the poet, and translator:—Harding, the learned opponent of Bishop Jewell:—Fowler, a very learned printer:—Nicholas Saunders, a voluminous writer against the Reformation:—Nicholas Harpesfield, another writer in the same cause, and a poet:—Sir Henry Sidney, the father of Sir Philip, a great and accomplished statesman:—Thomas Neale, a philosopher, poet, and topographer; but less known in these characters than as the propagator of the calumny of the Nag's-head Consecration, which has been often refuted. It is more to his honour that he taught Bernard Gilpin Greek and Hebrew:—Dr. Baley, an eminent philosopher and medical writer:—Turberville, the poet:—Christopher Johnson, a Latin poet:—Thomas Stapleton, one of the most learned Roman Catholics of his time, and a very voluminous writer:—Lloyd, an excellent classical scholar, and master of Winchester school:—Pits, one of our earliest biographers:

—Bastard and Owen, the famous epigrammatists:—John Bond, the classical commentator:—Dr. Thomas James, first librarian of the Bodleian:—Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, a poet of superior and elegant fancy:—Sir Henry Wotton, an accomplished writer, an artist, and a connoisseur; removed afterwards to Queen's:—Sir Henry Martin, civilian:—Dr. Zouch, of the same profession:— Thomas Lydiat, the learned and unfortunate, whom this Society honoured by a monument on his grave, and another in the cloister:—Sir Thomas Ryves, an eminent civilian:—William Fiennes, Lord Say and Sele, one of the first Noblemen who took up arms against Charles I. and one of the first whom Charles II. promoted:—Dr. Bruno Ryves, Dean of Windsor, and writer of the first newspapers published in England:—Dr. Edward Young, Dean of Sarum, father to the poet:—Sir Edward Herbert, Chief Justice of the King's Bench:—Wood, author of the Institutes of the Laws of England:—Dr. William Musgrave:—Somerville and Pitt, eminent poets:—Rev. Joseph Spence, an elegant critic and miscellaneous writer:—Dr. Gloster Ridley, the biographer of his great ancestor the martyr:—His son James, a miscellaneous writer of promising talents and genuine humour:—Dr. William Smith, translator of Thucydides and Longinus:—and the late Dr. Robert Holmes, the learned collator of the Septuagint, in the publication of which he had made considerable progress, and which since his lamented death has been resumed by the University, who have consigned it to the care of a Gentleman qualified to do justice to this arduous undertaking.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

RICHARD Flemming, or Flemmynge, the Founder of this College, descended from an ancient family, was born at Crofton in Yorkshire, and educated at University College, where his extraordinary proficiency in logic and philosophy procured him higher degrees than were then usually conferred. In 1406 he was presented to the Prebend of South Newbold in the church of York, and next year served the office of Proctor in the University. The copy of the statutes belonging to the duties of Junior Proctor, which he caused to be transcribed, is still preserved among the archives.

Soon after taking his Master's degree, he professed a zealous attachment to the principles by which Wickliff was endeavouring to oppose the established religion, and argued with so much ability as to make many converts, some of whom were persons of high distinction. By what means he was induced to change his opinion, and display equal or greater zeal against the Reformation, is not known. In 1396, when a student in theology, or scholar, (*Magister Ricardus Flemyng,*) we find his name among the other Oxford men who condemned the tenets of Wickliff; and it is certain, that when he speculated on the foundation of a College, it was for the express purpose of educating divines, who were to exert their talents against the heresy of that Reformer.

In 1415, being then Rector of Boston in Lincolnshire, he exchanged his Prebend of South Newbold for that of Langford in the cathedral church of York, and on April 28, 1420, was promoted to the see of Lincoln. In 1424 he was sent to the Council of Sienna, where, in a dispute about precedency, he vindicated the honour and superiority of his country against the Spanish, French, and Scotch deputies. This Council was called to continue the proceedings of that of Constance against the Hussites, and other continental reformers; and our Prelate distinguished himself so much, as to become a favourite with Pope Martin V. who would have promoted him to be Archbishop of York, had not the King as well as the Dean and Chapter opposed his election with such firmness, as to oblige the Pope to yield. Flemming consequently remained in his diocese of Lincoln. In 1428 he executed that decree of the Council of Constance, which ordered that the bones of Wickliff should be taken up and burned; the harmless remains of a man whom he once honoured with the warmth of his zeal, and supported with the vigour of his talents.

Whatever disappointment he might feel in not succeeding to the Archbishopric of York, it does not appear to have interfered with his generous design of founding a College; but his full intentions were frustrated by his death, which took place at Sleford, Jan. 25, 1430-31. He was interred in Lincoln cathedral, where a tomb was erected, with a long epitaph in Monkish rhime, some part of which was written by himself. The only information it conveys is, that the Pope consecrated him Bishop of Lincoln with his own hands.

In the year 1427 he obtained the royal licence to found a College or Society of one Warden or Rector, seven Scholars, and two Chaplains, in the church of All Saints in Oxford, which was then under his own patronage as Bishop of Lincoln; and to unite, annex, and incorporate that church with the churches of St. Mildred and St. Michael at the north-gate, which were likewise in his gift; and these churches so united were to be named the church of All Saints, and erected into a collegiate church or college. A certain chantry in the chapel of St. Anne within the said church was to be annexed, under the patronage of the Mayors of Oxford, provided that daily mass, &c. was duly performed in the chapel for the souls of the Founder and others. There were also to be two Chaplains, elected and removeable at the pleasure of the Rector, who were to officiate in the said church, with the cure of souls. The College was to be called, The College of the blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints Lincoln, in the University of Oxford. The Rector and Scholars were also to be perpetual parsons of the said church, and were empowered to purchase lands, rents, and possessions, to the yearly value of ten pounds. This licence was dated Oct. 12, 1427.

The Founder then employed John Baysham, Nicholas Wynbush, and William Chamberlayn, Clerks, (who were intended to be of the number of his Scholars,) to purchase ground for the erection of buildings. The first purchase they made was a tenement called Deep Hall, situated in St. Mildred's lane, between St. Mildred's church on the west, and a garden on the east; but the Founder's death interrupting their progress, the Society resided in Deep Hall, as it stood,

maintained by the revenues of the churches above mentioned, and the money left by the Founder. They had as yet, however, no fixed statutes for their government, and were kept together merely at the discretion of the Rectors, whose judicious conduct, joined to the utility of the institution, induced some benefactors to augment their revenues by gifts of lands and money.

Among these were, John Forest, Dean of Wells, who about the year 1437 built the Chapel, Library, Hall, and Kitchen; John Southam, Archdeacon of Oxford; William Finderne, Esq.; Cardinal Beaufort; and John Buketot; and these were followed by one who has been allowed to share the honours of foundership, Thomas Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln.

This munificent benefactor was born at Rotheram in Yorkshire, from whence he took his name, but that of his family appears to have been Scot. He rose by his talents and learning to the highest ranks in church and state, having been successively Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Master of Pembroke Hall, Chancellor of that University, Prebendary of Sarum, Chaplain to King Edward IV. Provost of Beverley, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Secretary to four Kings, Bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, Archbishop of York, and Lord Chancellor. His buildings at Cambridge, Whitehall, Southwell, and Thorp, are eminent proofs of his magnificent taste and spirit.

He was promoted to the see of Lincoln in 1471; and we learn from his preface to his body of statutes, that a visit through his diocese, in which Oxford then was, proved the occasion of his liberality to this College. On his arrival here in 1474, John Tristroppe,

the third Rector, preached the visitation sermon from Psalm lxxx. 14, 15. "Behold, and visit this vine, and "the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted," &c. In this discourse, which, as usual, was delivered in Latin, the preacher addressed his particular requests to the Bishop, exhorting him to complete his College, now imperfect and defective both in buildings and government. Rotheram is said to have been so well pleased with the application of the text and subject, that he stood up, and declared that he would do what was desired. Accordingly, besides what he contributed to the buildings, which will be noticed hereafter, he increased the number of Fellows from seven to twelve, and gave them the livings of Twyford in Buckinghamshire, and Long Combe in Oxfordshire. He formed also in 1479 a body of statutes, in which, after noticing, with an apparent degree of displeasure, that, although Oxford was in the diocese of Lincoln, no College had yet made provision for the natives of that diocese, he enjoined that the Rector should be of the diocese of Lincoln or York, and the Fellows or Scholars should be persons born in the dioceses of Lincoln and York, and one of Wells, with a preference, as to those from the diocese of York, to his native parish of Rotheram. This Prelate died in 1500 at Cawood, and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary, under a marble tomb which he had built.

There being now every prospect of a solid establishment, other benefactors came forward, even during the lifetime of Rotheram, to testify their respect for the Society. Walter Bate, a Priest and Commoner here, gave them a house and garden adjacent to the

College; and Thomas Crosby, Treasurer of Lincoln, gave one hundred marks to found a Chaplainship. William Dagvyle, of Oxford, Gent. bequeathed a tenement called the Christopher in St. Mary Magdalene's parish, Dagvyle's Inn in All Saints' parish, a tenement in St. Martin's, and a garden ground in Grand-pont in Berkshire. These he left by his will, dated 1474, at which time they were valued at 6l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*, and were not to come to the College until after the decease of his widow. She made them over, however, to the College in 1488, on condition of receiving the above rent during her life, which was prolonged until the year 1523.

In the beginning of the sixteenth century, Bishop Smyth, the Founder of Brazenose, although he had at that time his own College in view, gave the manor of Bushberry, or Ailleston, near Brewood in Staffordshire, and the manor of Sengelere, or Sencleres, in Chalgrave, Oxfordshire, for the general purposes and benefit of the Society of Lincoln. Bushberry is reputed the best single estate in the possession of this College*. In 1518, Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury, the son of James Touchet, Lord Audley, gave the sum of four hundred pounds for the purchase of lands in Buckinghamshire, and added the patronage of a chantry in the cathedral of Salisbury.

In 1535, Edward Darby, M. A. some time Fellow, and Archdeacon of Stow, founded three Fellowships, one to be of the Archdeaconry of Stow, the second of the county of Northampton, and the third of the county of Oxford. Benefactions in money were made

* Churton's Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College, p. 238-241.

in 1514 by Sir William Finderne, Knt. nephew of the Finderne already mentioned, and in 1521 by John Denham, a Fellow. In 1568 four Scholarships were endowed by Joan Trapps of London, by a bequest of fifty-two acres of land at Whitstaple, Kent. Two of these Scholars were to be chosen by the Rector and Fellows from any part of the kingdom, and two by the Governors of Sir Roger Manwood's free-school in Sandwich*, alternately with the Rector and Fellows. It is probable that the husband of this lady had a share in this intention, as she honoured his memory by enjoining that the Scholars should be styled the Scholars of Robert Trapps, of London, goldsmith, and Joan his wife. These Scholarships were afterwards augmented by their daughter, Mrs. Joyce Frankland, whom we shall have occasion to notice more particularly as a benefactress to Brazenose. One proviso in this gift was, that Sir Roger Manwood, who was one of her mother's executors, and had misapplied some of her bequests, should not have the nomination of the Scholars; or if this injunction was disobeyed, her money was to be employed in founding a Scholarship of her own. Another Scholarship was founded in 1633 by John Smyth, Rector of Wykeham Breux, in the diocese of Canterbury; and in 1640, Thomas Hayne of London, some time a student, gave maintenance for two Scholars, to be chosen from the descendants of his father Robert Hayne, or his uncle John Musson, or from the free-school of Leicester, by

* The appointment of Master to this school is now vested in the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, who present two of their number to the Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich, who make choice of one.

the Mayor, Recorder, and three senior Aldermen of that town. The fluctuations in the value, or supposed value, of money, are in some degree illustrated by the sums allotted to these Scholarships. Mrs. Trapps' Scholars were to have 2l. 12s. 6d. yearly, Mrs. Frankland's single Scholar, if appointed, 3l., Mr. Hayne's 6l. each, and Mr. Smyth's 14l.

The next great benefactor to this and other Colleges was Nathanael Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and some time Rector of this College. He added 20l. yearly to the Rectorship, and 10l. to each of the twelve Fellowships, and increased the Bible Clerk's place and the poorer Scholarships to 10l. each. The same sum was added to the Curacies of All Saints and St. Michael's in Oxford, and Twyford and Long Combe. All these took place in 1717, and the following year he endowed twelve Exhibitions of 20l. each. These Exhibitioners were to be Undergraduate Commoners and natives of the diocese of Durham, or, in want of such, of Northallerton, Howden in Yorkshire, or of Leicestershire, and particularly of the parish of Newbold Verdon, or of the diocese of Oxford, or of the county of Northampton, to be elected by the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, and to enjoy the Exhibitions for eight years. He bequeathed also 200l. a year to the University for general purposes, and was a liberal contributor to the buildings of Christ Church, Queen's, Worcester, and All Souls Colleges, and the new church of All Saints. The latter days of this Prelate, who died in 1721, were spent in acts of munificent hospitality and charity, for which his name has been enrolled and is [illegible]-

memorated among the most distinguished benefactors to the University[a]. The Scholarships and Exhibitions were lastly augmented by Thomas Marshall, D. D. Rector and Dean of Gloucester, who added four to their number, and by the benefaction of Richard Hutchins, D. D. Rector from 1755 to 1781, when he died at the advanced age of eighty-three, and was buried in the chancel of All Saints[b].

The principal livings belonging to this College are the RECTORIES of Cublington, Okeney, and Twyford, in Buckinghamshire, the latter annexed by Bishop Rotheram to the Rectorship; All Saints and St. Michael's in Oxford; Waddington, Lincolnshire; Winterbourne Abbas and Winterbourne Steepleton in Dorsetshire, purchased by the College in 1725; Long Combe in Oxfordshire; Much Leigh and Hadleigh in Essex: and the PERPETUAL CURACY of Forest Hill in Oxfordshire.

In 1535 the rents were estimated at 101l. 8s. 10d. and in 1592 at 130l. In 1612 the Society consisted of 109 persons. It consists now of a Rector, twelve Fellows, a Bible Clerk, thirteen Exhibitioners, and eight Scholars. The Bishop of Lincoln is Visitor.

[a] The expences of the Encænia, or annual commemoration of the benefactors of this University, are partly defrayed by a sum of money originally left to New College by Lord Crewe, and formerly spent in an entertainment to that Society. About the year 1750, however, they transferred it to the University in order to furnish a musical and miscellaneous anniversary, in honour of its patrons and benefactors.

[b] A relative of Sir George Hutchins, one of the King's Commissioners of the Great Seal, and a man of considerable learning. He printed, for the use of his pupils, a short Treatise on the Globes, which was allowed by the late Mr. Adams, of Fleet Street, London, to be the best that he had seen upon the subject.

The BUILDINGS of Lincoln retain much of their original character. The old Colleges were all erected in the quadrangular form, and never loftier than the buildings of this College. The whole premises, situated between Exeter and All Saints church, and in a line with the former, consist of two quadrangles, the one a square of eighty and the other of seventy feet. They stand on the ground that was formerly occupied by Winchester and Hampton Halls, and part of St. Mildred's church-yard. The largest quadrangle, which includes the Library and Hall, is the oldest, and was begun soon after the Founder's death. The Rector's lodgings were built at the expence of Bishop Beckington, and his rebus, a *beacon* over a *tun*, may yet be discovered on the walls. Other parts of the quadrangle were built by Rotheram, the co-founder, whose arms, three bucks, trippant, are still visible on the walls, as on the sinister side of the College arms.

The smaller court, in which the Chapel is situated, was built about the year 1612, partly at the expence of Sir Thomas Rotheram, Knt. of Bedfordshire, and Fellow in Queen Elizabeth's time, who is said to have given 300l. for this purpose, as an atonement for having formerly misapplied part of the College revenues when Bursar. The Society and a few benefactors contributed to complete this square: and the only addition that has been made since that time is a building in the grove, of six sets of rooms, which was erected at the expence of the Society in 1759.

The HALL, on the east side of the oldest quadrangle, a handsome building, forty-two feet by twenty-five, with a plain semicircular roof, was originally

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig.

Parts of Lincoln's College.

constructed by Dean Forest in 1436, assisted probably by other benefactors. The windows were formerly decorated with the arms of the Founder, Bishop Beckington, and other friends to the Society. In 1701 the interior was repaired and wainscotted at the expence of Lord Crewe and others, and the arms of the Founder, &c. restored.

The LIBRARY, on the north side of the old quadrangle, was of the same age with the Hall, and was at first supplied with MSS. by the Founder and other benefactors, many of which are said to have been of great value and rarity, but plundered or destroyed during the revolutionary periods. Dr. Kilbye, Rector from 1590 to 1620, repaired this Library completely, by making new shelving for the books, and contributing a considerable collection, in which he was followed by Sir Thomas Rotheram, Dr. Edmund Wilson, Daniel Hough, B. D. Bishop Sanderson, Dr. Gilbert Watts, and others. In this state it remained until the year 1656, when it was converted into chambers, and the books removed to the old Chapel opposite to it, at the expence of John, the first Lord Crewe, and father to Nathanael, Bishop of Durham, and last Lord Crewe. Thomas Marshall, D. D. Rector from 1672 to 1685, bequeathed such books of his private collection to the Bodleian as were not in that Library, and the remainder to Lincoln College Library. He also fitted up the Common Room, then a novelty in Colleges, and built a garden-wall, which completes the inclosure of the premises. In 1739, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, some time a member of this House, and afterwards Fellow of All Souls, Judge Advocate General to Queen Anne, and Master of Trinity Hall, Cam-

bridge, contributed 500l. to the repairs of this Library, which was farther enriched in 1755 by the duplicates of a library which James St. Amand, Esq. gave about that time to the Bodleian, and also by a collection of very valuable Greek and Latin manuscripts collected by Sir George Wheler in his travels. This room contains the portraits of the two Founders, of Lord Crewe, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.

The CHAPEL of this College is in the new or lesser court, but its history brings us back to the other. The Society, like other Societies in their infancy, attended divine service in the nearest churches. The men of Lincoln principally frequented St. Mildred's, and occasionally All Souls and St. Martin's. In 1436 a Chapel or Oratory was begun by Dean Forest, with the materials, and partly on the site, of St. Mildred's church, which was about that time pulled down*. This Chapel was consecrated Feb. 10, 1441, to the memory of St. Mildred, or St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, but it was more generally known by the former of these names. The liberality of the benefactors to this Chapel appears to have been chiefly exerted in its furniture, vestments, plate, &c. which were extremely rich and costly. In 1656, as just noticed, it was converted into the Library, having been disused for some years as a Chapel owing to its decayed state. The present Chapel, on the south side of the lesser quadrangle, was built at the expence of Dr. John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York, and was consecrated Sept. 15, 1631,

* A part only of this church appears to have been pulled down at this time; but about the end of the century the whole was removed, and the site partly occupied by the hall of Exeter College.

by the poetical Dr. Richard Corbet, Bishop of Oxford. It is a well-proportioned and elegant Gothic edifice of sixty-two feet by twenty-six in breadth. The painted windows were purchased by Archbishop Williams in Italy in 1629. The great east window contains the principal types and antitypes of the history of salvation, and the windows on each side are filled by figures of the Prophets and Apostles. The interior is of cedar, and the roof in particular is richly ornamented. Dr. Fitzherbert Adams, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector from 1685 to 1719, laid out 1500l. a sum he had received for renewing the lease of Twyford, in the repair of this Chapel and the Rector's lodgings. The somewhat tedious biographer of Archbishop Williams, (Dr. Hacket,) after a short account of the Chapel, adds, that "all this he did "with the greater willingness, because the Society "flourished at that time with men of rare and extra-"ordinary learning." Among such Williams himself deserves to be classed; in learning and strength of mind he was certainly one of the first men of his age.

From the information we have of the RECTORS of this College, it appears, that if many of them were not distinguished members of the commonwealth of letters, they deserve to be remembered with gratitude for their judicious discipline and management of the Society, and for devoting their property to the increase of its revenues. The third Rector, Tristrope, has already been noticed as the instigator of Bishop Rotheram's bounty. He was a man of learning, and conversant in the education of youth before his promotion to this Rectorship, having been Principal

of Glazen Hall in School-street in 1444, a Hall so named because it was the first that had glass windows. It appears to have stood in St. Mary's churchyard. He was also Principal of Hawk Hall in Cheney-lane, adjoining to the site of this College:—Hugh Weston, the ninth Rector, and Dean of Westminster, and afterwards of Windsor, and John Bridgewater, amply fulfilled the intentions of the Founder, by becoming able and voluminous champions for the old religion:—Dr. Kilbye was an excellent Hebrew scholar, and Professor of that language in 1610, and one of the translators of the Bible; a translation of which its greatest enemy has declared that "every sentence, every word, every syllable, "every letter and point, seem to have been weighed "with the utmost exactitude, and expressed either in "the text or margin with the greatest precision." Dr. Kilbye had also the honour to be tutor to the great Dr. Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln. To these we may add Dr. Marshall, Rector, and Dean of Gloucester, already noticed as a benefactor, a very celebrated oriental and Saxon Scholar.

Very few PRELATES have studied in this College who have not been noticed as belonging to other Societies. It would, however, be unpardonable to omit the name of Dr. Edward Wetenhall, successively Bishop of Cork and Ross, and of Kilmore and Kildagh in Ireland, the author of many pious and practical treatises:—Dr. Clavering, Bishop of Llandaff and Peterborough, many years Hebrew professor:—and, above all, Dr. Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, who is allowed to excel all casuists, ancient and modern, and who studied more than any logician of his time

the purest principles of truth and equity. To a very superior judgment he added a diffidence which would have often prevented those decisions to which the theological world looked up, had he not been impelled by accidental circumstances to a greater degree of promptitude[a]. The great Archbishop Usher says of a difficult case which he submitted to him, that he "returned that happy answer which met all my "thoughts, satisfied all my scruples, and cleared all my "doubts." His life is the most engaging and complete of those which we owe to Walton: but it is not perhaps so generally known that we are indebted to him for those beautiful additions to the Liturgy, made after the Restoration, the prayer "for all sorts "and conditions of men," and the "general thanks-"giving." Archbishop Potter was also a Fellow of this College.

Among the scholars of inferior ranks, or in civil life, educated here, the first respect is due to Robert Fleming, either nephew or near kinsman to the Founder, who became Dean of Lincoln, and afterwards travelled on the continent in pursuit of the study of classical learning, in which he made a progress then very uncommon. In Latin he wrote an elegant poem, entitled, "Lucubrationes Tiburtinæ." On his return, he deposited in the College library many finely illuminated manuscripts, and a Greek and Latin dictionary of his own writing, which was probably extant in Leland's time, who mentions it. This College may likewise enumerate Sir Edmund Ander-

[a] "He hesitated so much, and rejected so often, that at the time of "reading (his lectures) he was often forced to produce not what was "best, but what happened to be at hand." JOHNSON.

son, Chief Justice of the King's Bench:—Bolton, the learned Puritan divine, afterwards of Brazenose, and one of the first Greek scholars of his time:—Edward Weston, an able champion of the Roman Catholic cause, and nephew to the Rector of that name:—Richard Brett, one of the translators of the Bible, and a critical scholar in the oriental as well as classical languages:—Dr. John Davis, or Davies, an eminent linguist and antiquary:—Thomas Hayne, afterwards a teacher in Merchant Taylor's school, a celebrated grammarian, and noticed already as a benefactor to this College:—Dr. Christopher Bennet, physician and medical writer:—Arthur Hopton, an able mathematician, whom science lost by a premature death:—Sir William Davenant, the poet, a native of Oxford:—Cornelius Burgess, one of the most distinguished of the parliamentary divines, and a voluminous writer; when almost on his death-bed, he gave some rare copies of books to the public library:—Henry Foulis, ecclesiastical historian:—Those learned and conscientious nonjurors, Mr. John Kettlewell and Dr. George Hickes:—Sir George Wheler, the learned traveller and botanist, already mentioned among the benefactors to the library. At the age of seventeen he became a Commoner of this College, and went on his travels before he took a degree. His Master's degree was conferred in 1683, long after he returned from his travels, in consideration of his learning, and liberality to the College in presenting the antiquities collected abroad:—Tindal, the Deist, studied here before he went to Exeter and All Souls: but the disgrace is compensated by the superior fame and useful labours of the ingenious Dr. Richard

Grey, and the pious James Hervey. Nor must it be omitted, that the celebrated John Wesley, originally a student of Christ Church, was elected a Fellow of Lincoln, March 17, 1726, an honour upon which his family appear to have set a high value; and on the 7th of November following he was chosen Greek Lecturer and Moderator of the Classes, although he was then little more than twenty-three years old, and had not proceeded Master of Arts*. Dr. John Sibthorp, the distinguished author of the *Flora Oxoniensis* and of the *Flora Græca*, was a member of this College. An estate was left by him to defray the expence of publishing the latter work, and after the accomplishment of this object to increase the Botanical Professorship. It may not be altogether unworthy of remark, that the two greatest modern benefactors to the University were Fellows of this College, Lord Crewe and Dr. Radcliffe.

* Whitehead's Life of Wesley, vol. i. p. 404.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

HENRY Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, the first imitator of William of Wykeham, and Founder of this noble establishment, was born, probably in 1362, at Higham-Ferrars in Northamptonshire, of parents who, if not distinguished by their opulence, were at least enabled to place their children in situations which qualified them for promotion in civil and political life. Their sons, Robert and Thomas, rose to the highest dignities in the magistracy of London, and Henry, the subject of this memoir, was, at a suitable age, placed at Winchester school, and thence removed to New College, where he studied the civil and canon law[a]. Of his proficiency here we have little information; but the progress of his advancement indicates that he soon acquired distinction, and conciliated the affection of the first patrons of the age. From 1392 to 1407, he can be traced through various ecclesiastical preferments and dignities, for some at least of which he was indebted to Richard Metford, Bishop of Salisbury. This valuable friend

[a] Wood says he was made perpetual Fellow of New College in 1387, and afterwards received the degree of Doctor of the Civil Law. Mr. Gutch thinks his Fellowship of a much earlier date, as he was Bachelor of Laws in 1388. The life of Chichele, written by Hoveden, one of the Wardens, and another supposed to be written by Dr. Warner, also Warden, exist in MSS. That published in 1617 by Dr. Duck is more accurate, but is now superseded by the copious and elegant life, published in 1783, by Mr. Oliph Leigh Spencer, a Fellow of the Society.

he had the misfortune to lose in the last-mentioned year; but his reputation was so firmly established, that King Henry IV. about this time employed him on an embassy to Pope Innocent VII. on another to the Court of France, and on a third to Pope Gregory XII. who was so much pleased with his conduct, as to present him to the Bishopric of St. David's, which happened to become vacant during his residence at the Apostolic court in 1408. In the following year he was deputed, along with Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury, and Chillingdon, Prior of Canterbury, to represent England in the Council of Pisa, which was convoked to settle the disputed pretensions of the Popes Gregory and Benedict, both of whom were deposed, and Alexander V. chosen in their room, who had once studied at Oxford.

On our Founder's return, he passed some months in discharging the functions of his diocese. In May, 1410, he was again sent to France, with other negociators, to obtain a renewal of the truce between the two kingdoms; but this was not accomplished until the year following, nor without considerable difficulties. For nearly two years after this we find him residing on his diocese, or paying occasional visits to the metropolis, which his high character as a statesman rendered no less necessary than grateful to his royal master.

On the accession of Henry V. he was again consulted and employed in many political measures, and appears to have completely acquired the confidence of the new Sovereign, who sent him a third time into France on the subject of peace. The English were at this time in possession of some of the territories

of that country; a circumstance which rendered every treaty of peace insecure, and created perpetual jealousies and efforts towards emancipation on the part of the French.

In the spring of 1414, Chichele succeeded Arundel as Archbishop of Canterbury, which he at first refused in deference to the Pope; but on the Pontiff's acceding to the election made by the prior and monks, he was put in complete possession, and soon had occasion to exert the whole of his talents and influence to preserve the revenues of the Church, which the Parliament had more than once advised the King to take into his own hands. The time was critical; the King had made demands on the Court of France, which promised to end in hostilities, and large supplies were wanted. The Clergy, alarmed for the whole, agreed to give up a part of their possessions[a], and Chichele undertook to lay their offer before Parliament, and, as far as eloquence could go, to render it satisfactory to that assembly. It is here that historians have taken occasion to censure his conduct, and to represent him as precipitating the King into a war with France in order to divert his attention from the Church. But while it is certain that he strongly recommended the recovery of Henry's hereditary dominions in France, and the vindication of his title to that crown, it is equally certain that this

[a] All the alien priories were given to the King, with all their lands and revenues, but the greater part of them were still continued for sacred uses, being bestowed on monasteries and colleges. Some, it will be seen, were bestowed on this College. These alien priories were cells to foreign monasteries. See Nichols's History of Alien Priories. Tanner's preface to his Notitia Monastica, Burn, &c.

was a disposition which he rather found than created; and in what manner he could have thwarted it, if such is to be supposed the wiser and better course, cannot be determined, without a more intimate knowledge of the state of parties than is now practicable. The war, however, was eminently successful, and the battle of Azincourt gratified the utmost hopes of the nation, and has ever since been a proud memento of its valour. During this period, besides taking the lead in political and ecclesiastical measures at home, Chichele twice accompanied the King's camp in France.

After the death of Henry V. in 1422, and the appointment of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to be Regent during the minority of Henry VI., Chichele retired to his province, and began to visit the several dioceses included in it, carefully inquiring into the state of morals and religion. The principles of Wickliff had made considerable progress; and it was to them chiefly that the indifference of the public towards the established Clergy, and the efforts which had been made to alienate their revenues, were attributed. Officially, therefore, we are not to wonder that Chichele, educated in all the prejudices of the times, endeavoured to check the growing heresy, as it was called: but from the silence of Fox on the subject, there is reason to hope that his personal interference was far more gentle than that of his predecessor Arundel. On the other hand, history has done ample justice to the spirit with which he resisted the assumed power of the Pope in the disposition of ecclesiastical preferments, and asserted the privileges of the English Church. In all this he was supported by the nation at large, by a majority of the

Bishops, and by the University of Oxford; nor at this time was more zeal shewn against the Lollards, or first Protestants, than against the capricious and degrading encroachments of the Court of Rome. Among the vindications of Chichele's character from the imputations thrown upon it by the agents of the Pope, that of our University must not be omitted. They told the Pope, that "Chichele stood in the sanctuary "of God as a firm wall that heresy could not shake, "nor simony undermine; and that he was the darling "of the people, and the foster parent of the clergy." These remonstrances, however, were unsatisfactory to the proud and restless spirit of Martin V. but after he had for some time kept the terrors of an interdict hanging over the nation, the dispute was dropped without concessions on either side, and the death of this Pope, soon after, relieved the Archbishop from farther vexation.

He was now advancing in years; and while he employed his time in promoting the interests of his province, he conceived the plan of founding a College in Oxford, which he lived to accomplish on a very magnificent scale. One benefit he conferred, about the same time, of a more general importance to both Universities. During the sitting of one of the Convocations in 1438, the Universities presented a remonstrance, stating the grievances they laboured under from wars, want of revenues, and the neglect of their members in the disposal of church livings. Chichele immediately procured a decree, that all ecclesiastical patrons should, for ten years to come, confer the benefices in their gifts on members of either University exclusively; and that vicars general, commissaries,

and officials, should be chosen out of the Graduates in civil and common law.

He had now held eighteen synods, in all of which he distinguished himself as the guardian of the Church; and was eminently successful in conciliating the Parliament and nation, by such grants on the part of the Clergy, as shewed a readiness, proportioned to their ability, to support the interests of the Crown and people. The most noted of his constitutions were those which enjoined the celebration of festivals, regulated the probates of wills, provided against false weights, and augmented the stipends of Vicars. That which is most to be regretted was his instituting a kind of inquisition against Lollardism.

In 1442, he applied to Pope Eugenius for an indulgence to resign his office into more able hands, being now nearly eighty years old, and, as he pathetically urges, "heavy laden, aged, infirm, and weak be-"yond measure." He entreats that he may be released from a burthen which he was no longer able to support either with ease to himself, or advantage to others. He died, however, before the issue of this application could be known, on the 12th of April 1443, and was interred with great solemnity in the cathedral of Canterbury, under a monument of exquisite workmanship, built by himself. As a farther mark of respect, the Prior and Monks decreed, that no person beside should be buried in that part of the church where his remains were deposited.

His character, when assimilated to that of the age in which he lived, is not without a portion of the dark sentiment, and barbarous spirit of persecution, which obstructed the Reformation; but on every oc-

casion where he dared to exert his native talents and superior powers of thinking, we discover the measures of an enlightened statesman, and that liberal and benevolent disposition which would confer celebrity in the brightest periods of our history.

The foundation of All Souls College is not the first instance of his munificent spirit. In 1422, he founded a collegiate church at his native place, Higham Ferrars, so amply endowed, that on its dissolution by Henry VIII. its revenues were valued at 156l. This College consisted of a quadrangular building, of which the church only now remains, and is used as a parish-church. To this he attached an hospital for the poor, and both these institutions were long supported by the legacies of his brothers, Robert and William, Aldermen of London[a]. He also expended large sums in adorning the cathedral of Canterbury, founding a library there, and in adding to the buildings of Lambeth palace[b], Croydon church, and Rochester bridge.

His first intentions with respect to Oxford ended in the erection of a house for the Scholars of the Cistercian order, who at that time had no settled habitation at Oxford. This mansion, which was called St. Ber-

[a] Robert Chichele, citizen and grocer, served the office of Sheriff in 1402, and that of Lord Mayor twice, in 1411 and 1422. He died without issue. William served the office of Sheriff in 1409, and his son John was Chamberlain of London. He had a very numerous issue.

[b] He built the great tower at the west end of the chapel, called the Lollard's tower, at the top of which is a prison room. Before the Reformation, the Archbishops had prisons for ecclesiastical offenders, who, if persons of rank, were kept in separate apartments, and used to eat at the Archbishop's table. Lyson's Environs, art. Lambeth, and Churton's Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College, p. 189. et seqq.

nard's College, was afterwards alienated to Sir Thomas White, and formed part of St. John's College. The foundation of All Souls, however, is that which has conveyed his memory to our times with the highest claims of veneration. Like his predecessor and friend, Wykeham, he had amassed considerable wealth, and determined to expend it in facilitating the purposes of education, which, notwithstanding the erection of the preceding Colleges, continued to be much obstructed during those reigns, the turbulence of which rendered property insecure, and interrupted the quiet progress of learning and civilization.

At what time he first conceived this plan is not recorded. It appears, however, to have been in his old age, when he obtained a release from interference in public measures. The purchases he made for his College consisted chiefly of Berford Hall, or Cherleton's Inn, St. Thomas's Hall, Tingewick Hall, and Godknave Hall, comprising a space of one hundred and seventy-two feet in length, in the High-street, and one hundred and sixty-two in breadth in Cat or Catherine-street, which runs between the High-street and Hertford College; to these additions were afterwards made, which enlarged the front in the High-street. The foundation-stone was laid with great solemnity Feb. 10, 1437. John Druell, Archdeacon of Exeter, and Roger Keyes, both afterwards Fellows of the College, were the principal architects; and the charter was obtained of the King in 1438, and confirmed by the Pope in the following year. In the charter the King, Henry VI. assumed the title of Founder, at the Archbishop's solicitation, who appears to have paid him this compliment to secure his

patronage for the institution, while the full exercise of legislative authority was reserved to Chichele as co-founder.

According to this charter the Society was to consist of a Warden and twenty Fellows, with power in the Warden to increase their number to forty, and to be called, The Warden and College of the Souls of all the Faithful deceased, *Collegium Omnium Animarum Fidelium defunctorum de Oxon.* The precise meaning of this may be understood from the obligation imposed on the Society to pray for the good estate of Henry VI. and the Archbishop, during their lives, and for their souls after their decease; also for the souls of Henry V. and the Duke of Clarence, together with those of all the Dukes, Earls, Barons, Knights, Esquires, and other subjects of the Crown of England, who had fallen in the war with France; and for the souls of all the faithful deceased.

Sixteen of the Fellows were to study the civil and canon laws, and the rest philosophy and the arts, and theology. But the most remarkable clause in this charter, when compared to former foundations, is that which gives the Society leave to purchase lands to the yearly value of 300l. a sum very far exceeding what we read of in any previous foundations, and which has more recently been increased to 1050l. by charters from Charles I. and George II. Another charter of very extensive privileges was granted soon after the foundation by Henry VI. and this and the charter of foundation were confirmed by an Act of Parliament 14 Henry VII. 1499.

It was not till within a few days of his death that the Archbishop gave a body of statutes for the regu-

lation of his College, modelled after the statutes of his illustrious precursor, Wykeham. After the appointment of the number of Fellows, already noticed, he ordains that they should be born in lawful wedlock in the province of Canterbury, with a preference to the next of kin, descended from his brothers Robert and William Chichele*. To the Society were also added Chaplains, Clerks, and Choristers, who appear to have been included in the foundation, although they are not mentioned in the charter.

For the more ample endowment of this College, the Founder purchased and bestowed on it the manor of Wedon and Weston, or Wedon Pinkeney, in Northamptonshire. King's College, Cambridge, became afterwards possessed of a part of it; but All Souls has, besides the advowson of the churches belonging to it, the largest estate, and the lordship of the waste. The Founder also gave them the manors of Horsham, and Scotney, or Bletching Court, in Kent, and certain lands called the Thriffs, or Friths, in Wapenham, Northamptonshire; with the suppressed alien priories of Romney in Kent; the rectory of Upchurch; the priories of

* This part of the Founder's statutes has occasioned much litigation, as the farther the time is removed from his age, the difficulty of ascertaining consanguinity becomes almost insuperable. According to the Stemmata Chicheleana, published in 1765, the collateral descendants of our Founder were then to be traced through nearly twelve hundred families; but this, which seems at first to administer facility, is in fact the source of many disputed and disputable claims. In 1776, on an application to Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, as Visitor, he decreed that the number of Fellows to be admitted on claim of kindred should be limited to twenty. In 1792, on the claim of kindred by a person, when the number of twenty happened to be complete, the matter was reheard, and the former Archbishop's decree ratified and confirmed.

New Abbey near Abberbury in Shropshire, of St. Clare in Carmarthenshire, and of Llangenith in Glamorganshire. Wood says, that King Edward IV. took into his hands all the revenues of this College, and these priories, because the Society sided with Henry VI. against him: but it appears by the College archives, as cited by the accurate editor of Wood's history, that the King took only these alien priories, and soon restored them, probably because he considered it as an act of justice to restore what had been purchased from, and not given by, the Crown. Besides these possessions, the trustees of the Founder purchased the manors of Edgware, Kingsbury, and Malorees, in Middlesex, &c. and he bequeathed the sums of 1341. 6s. 8d. and a thousand marks, to be banked for the use of the College*.

These transactions passed chiefly during the building of the College, which the aged Founder often inspected. In 1442 it was capable of receiving the Warden and Fellows, who had hitherto been lodged at the Archbishop's expence in the hall and chambers hired for that purpose. The chapel was consecrated early in the same year by the Founder, assisted by the Bishops of Lincoln (Alnwick), Worcester (Bourchier), Norwich (Brown), and other suffragans. The whole of the College was not finished before the latter end of the year 1444, and the expence of building, according to the accounts of Druell and Keys, may be estimated at 4156l. 5s. 3d.¼ The purchases of ground, books, chapel-furniture, &c. amounted to 4302l. 3s. 8d.

* He gave also 123l. 6s. 8d. to New College, and the same sum to the University chest, as a fund for small loans to the members, and subscribed largely to the public library.

From the biographer of Chichele we learn, that the stone employed in the buildings was brought from the quarries of Hedingdon, Teynton, Sherborne, Hinxey, and Sunningwell; the timber from Shotover, Stowwood, Horsham, Eynsham, Cumner, and Beckley. The workmen were the best that could be procured, and the same who afterwards assisted in repairing the castle of Windsor. The wages of the carpenters and sawyers were sixpence a day: masons, eightpence: stone-diggers and common labourers, fourpence halfpenny: joiners, from sixpence to eightpence; dawbers, fivepence: master-carpenter, three shillings and fourpence a week: carvers and image makers, four shillings and eightpence a week, and bed and board found them: a woman labourer, threepence a day. The windows were glazed at one shilling per foot. These were very high wages for the time, and prove that the Founder spared no expence on the work, while, by his noble endowment, he raised his College to a higher degree of opulence than was then enjoyed by any Society in either University.

Nor have many Colleges been more fortunate in the liberality of their subsequent benefactors, who, in this case, may be divided into two classes. Those who contributed to the College as it was left by the Founder, and those who have enriched it more recently in its renovated state. The latter will be noticed when we come to speak of the new buildings. Among the former was James Goldwell, some time Fellow, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1498, and, besides various sums given in his lifetime, left 146l. 13s. 4d. for a foundation of a chantry in the Chapel. Three other chantries were founded with

estates or money, by Robert Honeywood, LL. D. Richard Bartlett, M. D. and Robert Broke, all Fellows. On the Reformation, these were converted into exhibitions for the Chaplains. Sir William Petre, already noticed among the benefactors to Exeter College, gave a piece of ground joining to this College, and the Rectories of Barking and Stanton-Harcourt, and founded three exhibitions for three Scholars. He was patron of the Vicarage of Stanton-Harcourt, and, in consequence of his petition, Cardinal Pole, who was then invested with certain impropriate Parsonages, granted the said Rectory to this College: but after Queen Mary's death the Bishop of Winchester claimed it, and was prevailed on by Lord Burghley to grant it to the Queen, (Elizabeth,) who restored it to the College, although somewhat reluctantly. The Rectory of Barking appears to have been the property of William Pouncet, who left his estate to Sir William Petre, and two other executors, in trust, for pious and charitable uses. With part of the profits of this Rectory, after paying the Vicar, two exhibitions were founded for two Fellows, which are still called Pouncet's exhibitions.

In 1558, Edward Napier of Holywell, Gent. and some time Fellow, left exhibitions for three poor Scholars. David Pole, a relation to the celebrated Cardinal of that name, and Bishop of Peterborough, (of which he was deprived on the accession of Queen Elizabeth,) left a legacy of money and books. Thomas Gwynne, LL. D. a Fellow in 1597, gave certain lands in Penhow, in the county of Monmouth, in trust for the purchase of advowsons. This fund has been increased by the contributions of several members of

the Society, particularly the late Warden, Dr. Niblet, and Doctor John Sanford, some time Fellow, and Rector of Chellesfield in Kent; and by it many of the best livings belonging to the College have been purchased.

These benefactions have enabled the Society to enumerate among their livings the RECTORIES of Barford St. Martin, Wilts; Buckland, Surry; Chellesfield, Elmeley Isle, and Harrietsham, Kent; East Lockinge, Berks; Welwyn, Herts; Stanton-Harcourt, Oxfordshire; and Weston Turville, Bucks: the VICARAGES of Alberbury, Shropshire; Barking, Essex; Lewknor, Oxfordshire; New Romney and Upchurch, Kent: and the CURACY of Walton Cardiffe, Gloucestershire.

The endowment of this College was valued in 1535 at 892l. 2s. 3d. or, according to Twyne, at 393l.; in 1592 it was estimated at 500l.; and in 1612 the Society consisted of ninety-three persons. At present it consists of a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, and six Clerks and Choristers. The election of a Warden is conducted in the same manner as that of Merton College. The Society present two of their number to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Visitor, who makes choice of one.

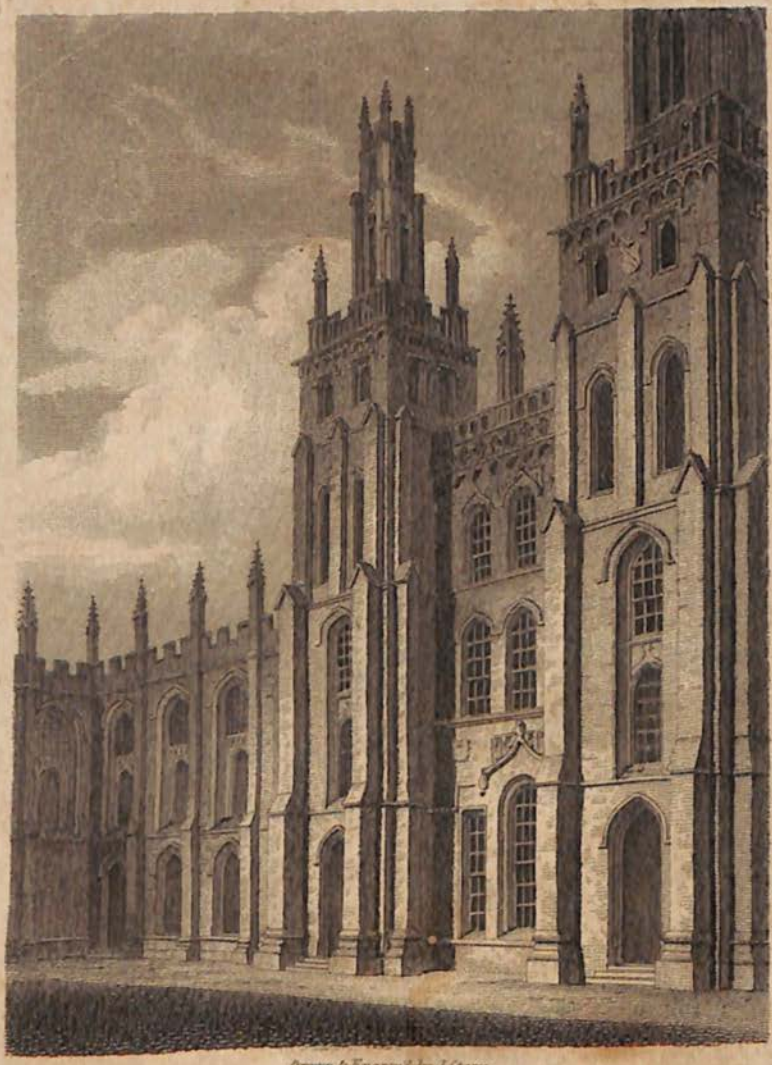
Of the original BUILDINGS, very little now remains as left by the Founder. The principal front to the High Street, which retains somewhat of its pristine character, was at first one hundred and ninety-four feet in length, with two gateways, and three very fine bay windows, now modernized, and an embattlement along its whole length, with grotesque heads

and sponts. The gate to the westward, surmounted by the tower ornamented with the finely sculptured figures of Henry VI. and Chichele, opened into the principal quadrangle, which contained the Chapel, Hall, Library, and a cloister on the north-west side of the Chapel. The gate towards the east led to a lesser court of old and irregular buildings, and the Warden's lodgings were over this gate. Nigh to them was a mean building with two bay windows on the site of the present Warden's lodgings.

The new and extensive quadrangle was erected since the beginning of the last century; and the Chapel, Hall, and Library have passed through three stages of alteration since the College was founded. It must be noticed, however, that these alterations were neither capricious, nor unnecessary. The College suffered so much by the violence which injudiciously accompanied the Reformation, and during other periods of public turbulence, that it became necessary for the Society, in justice to themselves and their munificent Founder, to restore as much beauty and regularity to the Chapel, &c. as the taste and prejudices of the times would admit; and it is universally acknowledged, that the additions and alterations of the last century have contributed highly to the magnificence of this College.

It will be necessary, therefore, to notice the erection of the new quadrangle, as leading to some account of the principal buildings. This quadrangle, which extends one hundred and seventy-two feet in length, and one hundred and fifty-five in breadth, contains the Library on the north, the Chapel and Hall on the south, the cloister and principal entrance on the west, and the Common Room and other apartments,

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ASIATIC



Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer.

All Souls College

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March 1, 1810.

with the two Gothic towers, on the east. The whole was projected in the beginning of the last century, and was completed principally at the expence of various benefactors. The list is very copious, and there appears to have been at this time a generous emulation of the munificent spirit of ancient days.

In a sketch like the present, a few names only can be enumerated. The building between the Hall and the south tower was erected chiefly at the expence of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, some time Fellow here, but originally a Commoner of Lincoln. Having studied the civil law, he practised at Doctors Commons for some years, and was Official of Surry, Advocate General to Queen Anne, who conferred the honour of Knighthood upon him, and was in 1710 chosen Master of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, to which he was a most generous benefactor. To the buildings in this quadrangle, he gave the income of his Fellowship, which he retained for some time after he became Master of Trinity Hall, and which amounted to 150l. and also 1200l. one thousand of which was by will.

The north tower and the stair-case adjoining on the north were built by the Hon. William Steuart, (third son of James, fifth Earl of Galloway,) Lieut. Colonel of foot, and Commander in Chief of Ireland, at the expence of 786l. The south tower, stair-case, and rooms between the towers, were erected chiefly by the benefactions of the Earl of Carnarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, and Henry Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's and Provost of Eton.

The building between the north tower and the Library was undertaken by a man from whose personal character such a contribution was rather singular, but

who was consistent in promising more than his extravagance and folly permitted him to accomplish. This was the gay and wretched Philip, Duke of Wharton, who conditioned with the builder to complete it for the sum of 1183l. but as he died in involved circumstances, many years elapsed before the debt was entirely recovered. Dr. Young, who is known to have been patronized by Wharton, of which he lived to be ashamed, is said to have had some influence in procuring this benefaction.

The cloister and gateway on the west side were finished about the year 1734, principally by the contributions of the Hon. Dodington Grevile, Esq. the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Baron Carlton, Dr. Richard Hill, Thomas Palmer, Esq. of Fairfield, Somersetshire, and Sir Peter Mews, LL. D. all of whom had been some time Fellows, and their names, with those of the other leading benefactors, are placed on the walls, gateways, &c. with appropriate inscriptions.

This quadrangle, especially when viewed from the west-entrance, presents one of the most attractive scenes of which Oxford can boast. The general style is the mixed Gothic. The late Lord Orford, after erroneously attributing this work to Gibbs, endeavours to lessen its merit, in his usual sarcastic manner, by observing, that "the quadrangle of All "Souls has blundered into a picturesque scenery not "devoid of grandeur." To this it has been very properly replied by the editor of Wood's history, that there was no blundering in the case, as what was done was done intentionally, not by Gibbs, but by Hawksmoor, whose correspondence with Dr. Clarke on the subject is preserved among the archives of

this College. Lord Orford, indeed, who, for whatever reason, had no great veneration for this University, appears to speak from a very imperfect recollection; for almost in the same page he says, that Hawksmoor rebuilt some part of All Souls, "the two "towers over the gate of which are copies of his own "steeple of St Anne's, Limehouse." It is supposed by Wood's editor that he had seen, perhaps in Williams's Oxonia, a plan of Hawksmoor's, which was never executed, for rebuilding the front towards the street, in which there are two towers[a].

The old HALL, at the east end of the Chapel, appears to have been of nearly the same dimensions as at present, but no account of its architecture has been transmitted. The windows were ornamented, as usual, with the arms of the Founder and benefactors. The present Hall, the interior of which was built at the expence of the Society, and of many gentlemen who had formerly been members, was begun in 1729, according to a plan given by Dr. George Clarke, who also contributed the wainscot and the chimney-piece.

Besides the arms of many benefactors, this elegant room is decorated with Sir James Thornhill's painting of the "Finding of the law, and King Josiah "rending his robe[b];" and the portraits of the Founder, Colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, by the same hand. There is also a series of casts from the

[a] In the edition of his Lordship's works lately published, he offers an apology for the mistakes in this account, but blames the want of true Gothic character in this quadrangle, which had not been asserted; and concludes with recommending Mr. Wyat as an architect capable of thinking in the spirit of the Founder.

[b] 2 Kings xxii. 11.

antique, and a very fine bust of the Founder, another of Linacre, and a third of Leland, which was engraven for his life, published in 1772. Bacon's statue of Mr. Justice Blackstone is universally regarded as one of the principal ornaments of this room. It was erected in 1784, and the expence (four hundred and fifty guineas) defrayed by Dr. Buckler, Sub-Warden, Dr. Long, and the late Warden, Dr. Tracy, whose fine portrait is now added to the collection, and by the Society. Wyat planned the arch under which the statue is placed. Under Sir James Thornhill's large painting is another of the architect presenting the plan of the street-front to the Founder. The Buttery and Kitchen adjoining were built at the same time with the Hall. Dr. Clarke planned and fitted up the fine arched roof of the Buttery, which contains a bust of Giles Bennet, Manciple[a], and another, with perhaps less local propriety, of Hawksmoor, the architect.

The old LIBRARY, part of the second story of the east side of the old quadrangle, (now a set of very elegant chambers,) was built and partly furnished with manuscripts by the Founder. Wood notices his "Commentaries on the Constitutions of England," as probably among these, "a work then in much "esteem, and since sought after, and desired;" but there is reason to doubt whether such a work ever existed; nor is it improbable that Wood mistook his

[a] "Manciples, the purveyors general of Colleges and Halls," says Mr. Churton, "were formerly men of so much consequence, that, to check "their ambition, it was ordered by an express statute, that no Manciple "should be Principal of a Hall." Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College, p. 290.

Commentaries for his Constitutions, which are extant[b].

Henry VI. Henry Penwortham, one of the first Fellows; Richard Andrew, first Warden; Norfolk, first Sub-Warden; Bishop Goldwell; John Stoakes, Warden; Pole, Bishop of Peterborough; Sir John Mason, Archbishop Warham, and Dr. Morris, first King's Hebrew Professor, and Canon of Christ Church, contributed at different periods to enlarge the collection both in printed and manuscript; but their liberality, considerable as it was for the times in which they lived, has been eclipsed by the noble legacy of Christopher Codrington, Esq. to whom we owe the present superiority of the building, and its contents.

This eminent benefactor was born, of English parents, at Barbadoes, in 1668, and educated in England. In 1685 he entered as Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church, and took his Bachelor's degree. In 1689 he was admitted a Fellow of All Souls, and retained his Fellowship after he took up the profession of arms. King William, whom he served with fidelity and bravery, appointed him Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Caribbee islands, which office he resigned some time before his death, April 7, 1710. He was first interred in the church of St. Michael, Barbadoes; but his body was afterwards brought over to England, and deposited with great solemnity in the Chapel of this College, June 19, 1716. An oration was delivered on this occasion by Digby Cotes, M. A. a Fellow of the Society, and Public Orator; and another on the following week,

[b] See a List in TANNER's Bibliotheca, Art. CHICHELE.

when the foundation-stone of the Library was laid, by the celebrated Dr. Young[a].

Besides his College in Barbadoes, for the maintenance of which he left estates which were at that time valued at 2000l. *per annum*, he bequeathed 10,000l. for the purpose of building a new Library to All Souls, and a collection of books supposed to be worth 6000l. The foundation-stone was laid June 20, 1716, but the building was not completed, as it now stands, until the year 1756. The entire expence was 12,101l. 5s. During this long interval, the principal legacy was suffered to accumulate interest[b], and with part of it an estate was purchased at Lewknor in Oxfordshire, the profits of which are applied to the purchase of books, or for repairs.

This noble room, the largest of the kind in the kingdom, is one hundred and ninety-eight feet in length, the breadth thirty-two and a half, except in the central recess, which is fifty-one and a quarter; the height forty feet, with a gallery surrounding three sides. Over the gallery are busts in bronze of some of the most eminent Fellows of the College, cast by Sir Henry Cheere[c], Knight, with a vase between each.

[a] Col. Codrington is admitted among the English poets in the collection of poetical biography, published under the name of Cibber. But his claims to this rank are not very strongly supported, if we except two lines in his Verses to Dr. Garth, which have become proverbial:

"Thou hast no faults, or I no faults can spy:
"Thou art all beauty, or all blindness I."

[b] Without this precaution the sum left by the Founder would have been insufficient. He willed that out of the 10,000l., 6000l. should be appropriated to the building, and 4000l. laid out in the purchase of books.

[c] This artist died, if I mistake not, in 1781, at an advanced age. He received the honour of Knighthood in 1760, when he went to court

Roubilliac's fine bust of the Founder, and a large statue of the same by Sir H. Cheere, are among the most striking decorations of this room. The exterior was built after the model of the Chapel, under the inspection of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd and Dr. Clarke. The site had been occupied by two tenements, and an orchard, which the College for many years held by lease, and now purchased of the trustees of the church and poor of the parish of St. Mary's, according to the terms of an Act of Parliament, passed 1 George I. 1715, for the principal sum of 531l. 15s. 6d.

Among the more recent contributors to this collection are the late James Clitherow, of Boston-house, Middlesex, D. C. L. Anthony Jones, Esq. and Dr. Ralph Freeman. For the admirable arrangement of the books, and the facility of consulting any class, the Society are indebted to the skill and judgment of Sir William Blackstone, who also arranged the records and muniments of the College, and prescribed a mode of keeping the accounts, which he adopted when Bursar in 1746, and which has since been found very beneficial.

In the windows of the ante-library, and other rooms at the south end, are some valuable specimens of ancient glass-painting, consisting principally of portraits of Kings, Fathers, Bishops, &c. Of these

with an address from Westminster, and was afterwards created a Baronet. If the same who executed the magnificent monument of Bishop Willis in Winchester cathedral, his name "deserves to be transmitted to "posterity with that of Roubilliac." Dr. Milner, who gives this opinion of his merit, adds, that he was guilty of one error, which is said to have preyed so much upon his mind, as to occasion his death. He made the statue of Bishop Willis face the west end instead of the east end of the church, contrary to all precedent, ancient and modern. Milner's Winchester, vol. ii. p. 89.

the portraits of Henry VI. and that of the Founder, which were formerly in the old Library, and have lately been engraven by Bartolozzi, are supposed to be coeval with the foundation. Another of John of Gaunt, engraven in Carter's Specimens, is thought, with great probability, to have been executed in his lifetime, and probably placed at All Souls by Archbishop Chichele[a].

The tripod, in the vestibule of this Library, was found at Corinth, and belonged for some time to the Museum of Anthony Lefroy, Esq. who, in 1771, presented it to this College. The celebrated antiquarian Venuti, and other connoisseurs in the history of tripods, pronounce this to be *unique*, from its being of marble, and from the construction of the pedestal, which forms three feet. It was dedicated either to Cybele, whose symbols are the lions, or to Juno, whose handmaids are the supporters[b].

The CHAPEL of this College retains the exterior only as left by the Founder, who built it for the celebration of religious rites, and as a place of repose for the illustrious dead. It was consecrated Sept. 16, 1442, the year before the Founder's death, and dedicated to the four fathers, Jerom, Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory. With the spirit of Wykeham in his heart, and the example of Wykeham before his eyes, we cannot doubt that the Founder enriched this Chapel in the most sumptuous manner, and that it originally ex-

[a] Letter from Dr. Milner, in Carter's Specimens, vol. ii. p. 44.

[b] The inscription on the pedestal runs thus;

Aram. Tripodem.
Olim. Matri. Deum.
In. Templo. S. Corinthi.
Consecratum.

hibited a highly finished specimen of what the artists of his age could produce*. It had eight altars, viz. the high altar, six in the nave, and one in the vestibule, each decorated with paintings, statues, and whatever was then supposed to excite or elevate devout affections. At the Reformation these were disfigured or destroyed, and probably with the more severity, because this Chapel was particulary obnoxious from its being appropriated to public use on certain occasions. In the year 1444, Archbishop Stratford, Chichele's successor in the see of Canterbury, granted forty days indulgence to all Christians within the province of Canterbury, who would visit this Chapel, and devoutly pray for the souls of the faithful persons at rest with Christ. How long it was thus exposed to general superstition does not appear; but in 1566 we find Archbishop Parker addressing a letter to the Society, commanding them to deface such plate as did "remain in superstitious fashion:" and in the following year, a letter was sent by the high commissioners, Parker, Grindall, &c. requiring the College to send up divers monuments of superstition, part of which were specified in the schedule, and consisted of books, viz. missals, grailes, processionals, the Founder's mass book, and even their music. This was followed by an order to deface and break all the church plate, except a few articles which might be applied to profane uses, and to send up to the commissioners their two books of epistles and gospels, "reserving unto themselves the images of silver of

* An inventory of the books, plate, vestments, &c. given by Chichele, may be seen in Gutch's Collectanea, vol. ii. p. 257.

"the same defaced in manner aforesaid." With these orders the Society appear to have complied with great reluctance; for when her Majesty's commissioners sat at Oxford in 1573, they again peremptorily ordered the College "upon syght thereof utterlye to deface— "all copes, vestments, albes, missals, books, crosses, "&c." Even then taste or superstition secreted some of these proscribed articles; and there yet remain, among the curiosities of this College, a few fragments of the ancient furniture of the Chapel. The missals, however, were probably destroyed; and, from the few specimens to be found in our public libraries, some idea may be formed of the exquisite art and skill bestowed on them.

Of the Chapel, when thus deprived of its appropriate furniture, we have no account, except that the niches in which the statues stood were permitted to remain. It is conjectured that the high altar had undergone some change, at no great distance from the Founder's time, as Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich in 1504, left a legacy of 50l. "circa ædificationem "summi altaris[a]." Goldwell also built the first screen which parted the inner from the outer Chapel, and which remained until the year 1664, when the inner Chapel was paved with marble, and a new screen erected at the expence of Sir William Portman, Bart. a Gentleman Commoner. In the same year the niches which contained the statues were filled up, and the whole repaired. Streater, serjeant-painter to King Charles II. painted the ceiling, and an altar-piece of the Resurrection. Lord Orford is again unfortunate in his notices of this College. He says, "Streater

[a] Gutch's Collectanea, vol. ii. p. 266.

"painted the Chapel at All Souls, except the Resur-"rection, which is the work of Sir James Thornhill," who was an infant when Streater died; but, under the article FULLER, he ascribes it to him, and adds, that it is despicable.

The last alteration, to which this Chapel owes its present beautiful interior, took place about the beginning of the last century, and was accomplished by the combined taste and skill of Dr. Clarke, Sir James Thornhill, and Sir Christopher Wren. Their respective shares cannot perhaps be exactly ascertained, but the painting over the altar of the Founder, and the ceiling and figures between the windows, were executed by Sir James; the screen which parts the Chapel and ante-chapel by Sir Christopher[a]; and Dr. Clarke contributed the marble altar-piece with its furniture. Henry Portman, Esq. son of Sir William Portman, John Webb, M. A. and Henry Doddington Greville, defrayed the expence of Sir James Thornhill's labours. The screen and other ornaments were furnished at the expence of the College. Mengs's fine picture, the *Noli me tangere*, was purchased of him at the price of three hundred guineas. The windows were painted in chiaro scuro by Lovegrove of Marlowe in Buckinghamshire, and the fine west win-

[a] Among the architectural drawings of Sir Christopher Wren in the Library of this College is a design for this screen, but not exactly as it now appears. His original designs for all his buildings appear to have been frequently altered. He also constructed the dial on the outside of the Chapel, on the north side of the old quadrangle. "This dial shews "the time to a minute, having two half rays and one whole one for "every hour, and the minutes marked on the sides of the rays, fifteen "on each side."

dow was executed a few years ago by Eggington. No Chapel in Oxford is more admired by common spectators than this. The complicated grandeur of New College, which they seldom examine leisurely, overpowers them with a confused idea of undefinable magnificence: but it is usually observed, that whatever visitor remembers any thing of Oxford, remembers the beautiful Chapel of All Souls, and joins in its praises. Simplicity of decoration has seldom been exemplified with a more happy effect.

The monuments of the eminent scholars and benefactors, &c. both of early and recent times, are very numerous. A cloister, in imitation of that of New College, formed part of the Founder's plan, and was begun in his time. It was an oblong square on the north-west side of the Chapel, and was finished in 1491, at the expence of Thomas Overy, LL. B. some time Fellow, Bishop Goldwell, Thomas Calfoxe, and John Danvers, Esq. This cloister was pulled down to make way for the new quadrangle.

The Warden's lodgings were originally some apartments at the south-east corner of the old quadrangle, to which additions were made in 1553, by Dr. Warner, Warden, and a few other benefactors, or, as Wood thinks, at a later period, by Dr. Hoveden, and at the expence of the College. In 1703, Dr. Clarke, wishing to build a house within the limits of this College for his private residence, agreed with the College for a spot of ground for the purpose, on condition, that, after his death, the house should become the property of the College. He accordingly completed his house, and the College added the buildings which join the new and the old de-

ings, now converted into chambers for the Fellows. Dr. Clarke died in 1736, and left part of the furniture and pictures for the use of his successors. Dr. Tracy introduced some judicious alterations in these lodgings, which have added considerably to their convenience and elegance. Part of the building stands upon the site of Inge Hall, a grammar-school founded by Walter Inge, and by him given to the hospital of St. John Baptist. It afterwards became the property of Magdalen College[a].

The first WARDEN of All Souls was Richard Andrew, LL. D. a relation of the Founder, and one of his executors. He was appointed Warden in 1437, and resigned the office in 1442, after contributing liberally to the ornamental furniture and buildings of the College. He was afterwards employed in state embassies, and promoted for his services to the rank of King's Secretary, which was followed by a Canonry of Windsor, and the Deanery of York[b]. He died in 1477. Among his successors, we find Robert Hoveden, author of the life of Chichele, and of a catalogue of the Wardens and Fellows; both these are preserved in MS. in the Library, and have been consulted by Wood, Duck, and other historians. He died in 1614, and was buried in the Chapel. Archbishop Sheldon was elected Warden in 1635, but was ejected by the parliamentary visitors in 1646, and im-

[a] See in vol. ii. of Wood's Annals, published by Mr. Gutch; but the description does not agree with that given in Wood's "Ancient and Present State of the City of Oxford," published by Sir John Peshal.

[b] Willis's Cathedrals, and Wood's Colleges, edit. Gutch, where a particular account is given of his civil and ecclesiastical progress.

prisoned. His successor, Palmer, dying in 1659-60 on the eve of the Restoration, Dr. Sheldon was again elected, but never took possession, on account of his promotion to the Bishopric of London. He will occur hereafter as a benefactor to the University. The present Warden is the twenty-sixth from the foundation.

We find the names of very few PRELATES among the *alumni* of this College, and not more than twenty-one can be traced as having had any connection with it. Among the most noted are, Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, an early benefactor, and Bullingham, the pious Bishop of Lincoln and Worcester. Duppa of Winchester and Archbishop Sheldon, although elected Fellows here, were educated, the first at Christ Church, and the second at Trinity. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, an honour to any college or any nation, became a Fellow here in 1636, by the nomination of Archbishop Laud, as Visitor, but contrary to the statutes, as he was beyond the age at which candidates are eligible, and had not been of three years standing.

The list of scholars of other ranks affords many established names, some of which, however, appear here by election from other Colleges. The celebrated Linacre seems to have been first educated here, and to have pursued his studies abroad until he was enabled to introduce polite literature into his own country. He was the first person who taught Greek at Oxford. His own master in that language was Demetrius Chalcondyles, one of the learned Greeks who took refuge in Italy after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. Linacre was eminently

qualified to teach what he had studied. He was, according to Erasmus, *Vir non exacti tantum, sed severi ingenii.* He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians, London, and its first President, and founder of the Physic lectures in Merton College.

The no less celebrated Leland studied here for some time: and one, who, according to the character left by his contemporaries, equalled any for extent of learning, Recorde, a physician and mathematician. His history, however, is obscure; and all we know certainly is that he died a prisoner in the King's Bench. To his other acquirements he added a knowledge of the Saxon, as appears from his notes on Alexander Essebiens, a MS. in Corpus library, Cambridge, where he took his Doctor's degree in medicine. To All Souls likewise belong, Andrew Kingsmill, an able linguist and divine, formerly of Corpus: —Dr. Key, or Cay, one of the earliest historians of Oxford, and Master of University College, where he ought to have been noticed:—Sir Anthony Sherley, or Shirley, ambassador and traveller:—Sir John Mason, Privy Counsellor during the four discordant reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth:—Sir William Petre, already noticed among the benefactors of Exeter College:—Robert Heyrick, poet:—Marchmont Needham, one of the earliest writers of newspapers, of the Mercurius Britannicus, and other scurrilous papers intended to promote the Oliverian cause:—Joseph Keble, first of Jesus, a law writer of considerable note, and of almost incredible industry. Besides several folios, &c. published in his lifetime, he left above one hundred and fifty folios and quartos in MS. The disease of reporting was so

strong upon him, that, although he was never known to have a brief, or make a motion, he reported all the cases in the King's Bench court from 1661 to 1710, the period of his death, and all the sermons preached at Gray's Inn chapel, amounting to above four thousand. Dr. Matthew Tindal, the deist, has already been noticed as of Lincoln and Exeter: in this College, of which he was chosen Fellow in 1678, he was chiefly renowned, if we may credit one of his biographers[a], for an extraordinary appetite. We have more pleasure, however, in adding the names of the pious John Norris, Rector of Bemerton, elected from Exeter, and Dr. Sydenham, the improver of medical science, first of Magdalen Hall:—Sir William Trumbull, the friend and correspondent of Pope, and an elegant scholar, and accomplished statesman:—Lord Chancellor Talbot, first a Gentleman Commoner of Oriel, and Sir Christopher Wren, the formation of whose genius and taste belongs more properly to Wadham College, and procured him a fame which cannot be circumscribed.

All Souls also enumerates among its most distinguished scholars in the departments of law and politics, Sir Robert Weston, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Queen Elizabeth's time:—Sir Clement Edmonds, Secretary of the Council to James I.—Sir Daniel Dunn, Dean of the Arches, and Master of the Requests, 1567-1617:—Henry Coventry, Secretary of State to Charles II.—Richard Steward, Dean of St.

[a] The Religious, Rational, and Moral Conduct of Matthew Tindal, LL. D. late Fellow of All Souls College in Oxford; in a Letter to a Friend. By a Member of the same College. 8vo. Lond. 1735.

Paul's and Westminster, Clerk of the Closet to Charles I. and Commissioner of ecclesiastical affairs at the treaty of Uxbridge:—Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, already noticed:—and that illustrious ornament to his profession and to the University, Sir William Blackstone. It is much to be regretted that Dr. Buckler* of this College neglected to leave memorials of so interesting a character. He had been the friend and associate of Blackstone during the greater part of his splendid career, and was in every respect qualified to detail the progress of his various studies, and the many benefits he conferred on this and on Queen's College, where he succeeded Dr. Coxed as one of the visitors on Mitchell's foundation. His memory, however, can never perish while his Commentaries exist. It will hereafter come to be noticed, that Blackstone received his early education, and his first marks of distinction, while an Undergraduate of Pembroke College.

* Dr. Buckler was a man of extensive learning, and an able antiquary. Of his wit, he has left a most incontrovertible proof in his "Complete "Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls College, against the injurious "suggestions of the Rev. Mr. Pointer," who in his short History of Oxford insinuated, that the huge mallard, found imprisoned in a gutter, or drain, at the digging of the foundation of the College, was a *goose*. This mallard is still commemorated in a song on one of the College gaudies. Dr. Buckler's Vindication, which is one of the finest pieces of irony in our language, was followed by a sheet of Proposals for a "Com-"plete history of the Mallardians," scarcely less humorous, drawn up by Mr. Rowe Mores and Mr. Bilson, and published in 1752. This last promised "a true history of Pentrapolin à Calamo, usually styled, by way "of eminence, The BUCKLER of the Mallardians." Dr. Buckler died Dec. 24, 1780.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

THE genius of Wykeham still predominated in Oxford. At the distance of more than seventy years, and during a state of public affairs peculiarly unpropitious to undertakings of this description, his example gave rise to Magdalen College, an establishment which for opulence and extent of usefulness had at that time scarcely a rival in Europe.

This well-constituted Society was founded by William of Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor in the reign of Henry VI. He was the eldest son of Richard Patten, of Waynfleet in Lincolnshire, by Margery, daughter of Sir William Brereton, Knight, and had for his brother John Patten, Dean of Chichester; but the precise time of his birth is no where ascertained. According to the custom of his day, he took the surname of Waynfleet from his native place.

He was educated at Winchester school, and studied afterwards at Oxford, but in what College is uncertain. The historian of Winchester is inclined to prefer New College, which is most consistent with the progress of education at Wykeham's school. Wood acknowledges, that although his name does not occur among the Fellows of New College, nor among those of Merton, where Hollingshed places him, unless he was a Chaplain or Postmaster, yet "the general

" vogue is for the College of William of Wykeham[a]." Wherever he studied, his proficiency in the literature of the times, and in philosophy and divinity, in which last he took the degree of Bachelor, is said to have been great; and the fame he acquired as Schoolmaster of Winchester, with the classical library he formed, is a proof that he surpassed in such learning as was then attainable.

Of his preferments in the church we have no early account that is not liable to suspicion. Wood says, that he was Rector of Wraxall in 1433, and that he was Rector of Chedsey in 1469, which is highly improbable, because he had then been twenty years Bishop of Winchester. It is, however, more clearly ascertained, that about the year 1430 he was appointed Head Master of Winchester school, where he displayed great abilities as a teacher. In 1438, he was Master of St. Mary Magdalen Hospital near Winchester, which is supposed to have suggested to him the name and patroness of his foundation at Oxford.

In 1440, when Henry VI. visited Winchester, for the purpose of inspecting the discipline, constitution, and progress of Wykeham's school, on the model of which he had begun to found one at Eton, he procured the consent of Waynfleet to remove thither, with five Fellows and thirty-five of the Scholars; whose education our Founder superintended until December, 1443, when he was appointed Provost of that celebrated seminary. On the death of Cardinal Beaufort, in 1447, he was advanced to the see of Winchester,

[a] Dr Chandler, as I am just informed by one of his intimate friends, was inclined to prefer Merton.

which he held for the long space of thirty-nine years, during which he amply justified the recommendation of the King, being distinguished "for piety, learning, "and prudence." His Highness honoured with his presence the ceremony of his enthronement*.

His acknowledged talents and political sagacity procured him the unreserved confidence of his royal master, who appears to have treated him with condescending familiarity, employed him in some affairs of critical importance, and received throughout the whole of his turbulent reign abundant proofs of his invariable loyalty and attachment. In 1450, when the rebellion of Jack Cade burst forth, Waynfleet, who had retired to the nunnery of Holywell, was sent for by the King to Canterbury, and advised the issuing a proclamation offering pardon to all concerned in the rebellion, except Cade himself; in consequence of which the rebels dispersed, and left their leader to his fate. Soon after, when Richard, Duke of York, took up arms, the King sent our Prelate, with the Bishop of Ely, to inquire his reasons for so alarming a step. The Duke replied, that his only view was to remove evil counsellors from his Highness, and particularly the Duke of Somerset. Waynfleet and his colleague having made this report, the King ordered the Duke of Somerset to be imprisoned, and received the Duke of York with kindness, who on his part took a solemn oath of future allegiance and fidelity; which, however, he violated at the battle of Northampton in 1460. In October, 1459, Waynfleet

* Vetusta Monumenta, vol. ii. Milner's Hist. of Winchester. Budden's Life of Waynfleet, apud Batesium.

baptized the young Prince of Wales by the name of Edward.

In October, 1456, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor in the room of Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury; and the following year he sat in judgment with the Archbishop, and other Prelates, upon Dr. Reginald Pecocke, Bishop of Chichester, who had advanced some doctrines contrary to the prevailing religious opinions. On this occasion the court was unanimous in enjoining Pecocke to a solemn recantation, and confinement to his house; his writings also were ordered to be burnt: but the Archbishop, according to Mr. Lewis's account, took a far more active share in this business than the Chancellor*.

Waynfleet resigned the office of Chancellor in the month of July, 1460; about which time he accompanied the King to Northampton, and was with him a few days before the fatal battle near that place, in which the royal army was defeated. Waynfleet's attachment to Henry's cause had been uniform and decided, yet his high character and talents appear to have protected him. Edward IV. treated him not only with respect, but with some degree of magnanimity, as he issued a special pardon in his favour, and condescended to visit, unasked, his newly founded College at Oxford, a favour which to Waynfleet, embarked in a work which required royal patronage, must have been highly gratifying. The remainder of his life appears to have been free from political interference or danger, and he lived to see the quiet union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, in the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York.

* Lewis's Life of Pecocke, p. 281. et seqq.

Besides his other preferments, he is said to have been Chancellor of the University of Oxford; but his name no where occurs in Wood's copious and accurate account of the persons who filled that office.

He died of a short but violent illness in the afternoon of Aug. 11, 1486, and was interred, with great funeral pomp, in Winchester cathedral, in a magnificent sepulchral chapel, which is kept in the finest preservation by the Society of Magdalen College. In his will he bequeathed legacies to all his servants, to all the religious of both sexes in Winchester, to all the clergy in that city, and to every Fellow and Scholar in Wykeham's two Colleges and his own.

His biographers[a] have celebrated his piety, temper, and humanity. Besides the foundation, of which we are to give a more ample detail, he established a free-school in his native town, and was a benefactor to Eton college, Winchester cathedral, and other places. In these labours, while his munificent spirit induced him to hire the ablest artists, he displayed himself very considerable talents as an architect. Leland was informed that the greatest part of the buildings of Eton College were raised under his direction, and at his expence. In 1478 we find him overseer of the buildings at Windsor, an office formerly held by his great predecessor Wykeham, and it was from that place he sent workmen to complete the Divinity-school of Oxford.

In the second year of his Bishopric he obtained a

[a] Budden, 4to, 1602, Birch, Vetusta Monumenta, &c. A Life of Waynfleet has long been expected from a distinguished Member of his College, the late Dr. Chandler, and is now in preparation for the press.

licence of Henry VI. dated May 6, 1448, enabling him to found, in Oxford, a Hall, for a President and Scholars, the number to be regulated by their revenues. This he was permitted to endow with 100l. *per annum*, and to give them a common seal. He then employed John Godmanston of Essex to purchase ground on which this Hall might be erected, who obtained from the Master and Brethren of St. John's hospital a long lease of all their lands lying between the lane that led from the east-gate to St. John's-street on the east, Horsemull lane, now called Logic lane, on the west, and High-street on the north, and St. John-street, where Merton College and Alban Hall stand, on the south, upon a yearly rent of 6l. 6s. 8d. Much of this ground was at that time waste, but on other parts there were tenements, and four Halls, Bostar Hall, Hare Hall, Pencrych Hall, and Nightingale Hall.

Bostar Hall, a building of one hundred and thirty-five feet by thirty-seven, and Hare Hall, of seventy-five feet by sixty-six, which stood on the south of the High-street, and near to St. John's-street, were taken possession of by the Founder, who made of them one Hall, consecrated to St. Mary Magdalen, and on Aug. 28, 1448, settled in it a President, John Horley[a], B. D. thirteen Master Fellows, and seven Bachelor Fellows or Scholars. Other premises were then purchased with a view to enlarge this Magdalen Hall, but it appears that the Founder altered his purpose; and although we know not upon what account St. John's

[a] Or rather Hornley. He had the living of St. Bennet Sheerhog in London, and Dartford in Kent. He died at Dartford nearly twenty years after resigning the office of President of Magdalen Hall.

hospital was now so easily to be procured, it is certain that, in a conference with Henry VI. on the subject, he obtained leave of the King to convert the whole buildings and premises belonging to that hospital into a College. Tradition says, that Henry, whose partiality to Cambridge was well known, endeavoured to persuade Waynfleet to carry his designs to that University; but finding him more disposed towards Oxford, he readily entered into his views, and promised him every assistance.

The hospital of St. John the Baptist stood at the eastern extremity of Oxford, but was possessed of premises of very great extent, both on the north and south side of the High-street. Its history can with difficulty be traced farther back than to the reign of King John*. About the year 1233 it was either rebuilt or repaired by Henry III. and is said to have been intended for infirm persons, or poor strangers travelling to St. Frideswyde's, St. Edmund's well, and other places of superstitious resort. It extended in buildings and grounds from east-bridge to east-gate, on both sides of the street, its burying ground being on the site of the present physic garden. Its endowments were very considerable; and at the time above mentioned Henry III. gave the hospitallers his mill at Hedington, called the King's mill, with its lands and meadows, the Jews' garden or burial place, on which part of the hospital was erected, and a piece of ground, supposed to be now Magdalen grove; with many other privileges and immunities. They were also possessed of several churches and manors, and of some estates,

* Yet a recital exists in the College of a grant of Henry II. John's father, to the hospital of certain lands.

both in and near the city of Oxford. The few remains of this hospital that are still standing will be noticed hereafter.

In the year 1456 and 1457, the King licensed these hospitallers to surrender their hospital, with all its appurtenances, manors, lands, and possessions, spiritual and temporal, into the hands of the President and Scholars of Magdalen Hall, on condition that the Master and Brethren of the hospital should receive maintenance during their lives. The licence to found a College is dated July 18, 1457. Its boundaries are described to be a plot of ground without east-gate, having the river Cherwell on the east-side, the way leading from the east-gate to the east-bridge on the south, the high-way leading from the east-gate to Holywell and Canditch on the west, and certain lands on the manor of Holywell on the north. The Founder's endowment was, as before stipulated, to be 100l. yearly.

This transaction being completed, the Founder, on June 12, 1458, placed in his new College a President, William Tybard, B. D. three Master and three Bachelor Fellows, and two days after, the President and Scholars of Magdalen Hall[a] surrendered up their house to the College, and joined the Society. The foundation was then confirmed by the bull of Pope Calixtus III. and afterwards by that of Sixtus IV. removing the College from the jurisdiction of the see of Lincoln to that of Winchester, and enabling the Society to prove the wills of such members as die in College.

[a] This Hall reverted to the name of Bostar Hall, and was for several years inhabited by students of the University, and afterwards used as a tavern or inn.

During the progress of the new buildings, the Scholars resided partly in the old hospital, and partly in Magdalen Hall. The Brethren of the hospital also were entertained during their lives within the premises. The foundation-stone of the first quadrangle was laid May 5, 1473; and in 1479, some time before the buildings were completed, the Founder gave the Society a body of statutes. According to these the College was to be called *Seinte Marie Maugdalene Colledge*, to the honour and praise of Christ crucified, the blessed Virgin (his mother), St. Mary Magdalene, St. John Baptist, the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, the glorious confessor St. Swythine, and other patrons of the cathedral of Winchester. The number of resident members were to be forty Fellows, thirty Scholars, called *Semi-communarii* or Demies, four Chaplains, Priests, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. Poor Scholars were also to be supplied with food, and strangers entertained as formerly while the hospital stood; but those regulations were afterwards rendered unnecessary, by the altered and improved state of education and society. Some of the Fellows were to study the canon-law, and some medicine, but the greater part divinity; and they were to be chosen in the following local numbers: of the diocese of Winchester, five; county of Lincoln, seven; of Oxfordshire, four; Berkshire, three; diocese of Norwich, four; of Chichester, two; county of Gloucester, two; of Warwick, two; of Buckingham, Kent, Nottingham, Essex, Somerset, Northampton, Wilts, and the city of London, one each. The Demies are restricted to those counties in which the College possessed lands before the Founder's decease; and were to be conver-

sant in grammar, logic, sophistry, and that species of music called *plain song*, or chaunting.

Two Fellowships were founded in 1461 by John Ingledew, chaplain to Waynfleet, who were to be natives of the dioceses of York or Durham, to profess divinity, and be on their election graduates in arts. A third was added, about the same time, by John Forman, who was born at Rothwell, and was afterwards Vicar of Ruston, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire; this Fellowship was to be enjoyed either by the descendants of his father, or by a native of Rothwell, or Ruston, or its neighbourhood, within the county of York. These three Fellowships complete the number of forty specified in the foundation of the College.

Some of the benefactors to this College gave lands in the lifetime of the Founder. Among these occurs the name of Sir John Fastolff, Knight and Knight-Banneret, a brave and celebrated General, Governor and Nobleman in France, during our wars and conquests in that kingdom in the reigns of Henry IV. V. and VI. and Knight of the Garter. He was personally attached to William of Waynfleet, whom he appointed one of his executors, and his name is commemorated among the benefactors in the anniversary speech. He died before this College was settled, but the Founder constituted within it his chantry to say mass for the benefit of his soul. It is likewise ascertained, that the boar's head in Southwark, now divided into tenements, and Caldecot manor in Suffolk, and probably other estates in Lovingland in the same county, were part of his benefaction. This great man has been strangely confounded by some writers with Shakspeare's braggart buffoon of nearly the same

name, although certainly a feigned one; but the late Mr. Gough has done ample justice to his character in the enlarged and accurate memoir which he drew up for the new edition of the Biographia Britannica.

In 1483, William Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel, gave this Society the hospital of St. John and St. James at Aynho in Northamptonshire. There succeeded also some smaller benefactions; but all of them together were of little comparative value with the ample possessions granted by the Crown from the alien priories, or acquired by the munificent Founder. About the close of the sixteenth century, Simon Perot, or Parret, some time Fellow, gave lands at Stanlake for a sermon on St. Mark's day in the College Chapel, and a commemoration on the Monday before, on which day sums of money were to be given to the President and Fellows present, to the Choristers, and an increase of their commons. An oration is also to be delivered in the Hall before dinner by a Demy. The members of the University attend this sermon. Among the more recent benefactors, the names of Warner, Bishop of Rochester, Ralph Freman, Esq. of Hamels, Hertfordshire, and John Norris, Esq. LL. D. stand distinguished. Warner, who had been Fellow in the reign of James I. contributed above 1400l. to the College Library; Mr. Freman gave the Society Freman's Court near the Royal Exchange, London; and Mr. Norris, who had been formerly on the foundation, bequeathed the sum of 5000l. towards carrying on the present new building.

The benefices at present belonging to this College are the LIVINGS of Appleton, Aston Tirold, East Ilsley, and Tubney, in Berkshire; Beaconsfield and Saunder-

ton in Buckinghamshire; Boyton, Dinton, Winterborne Basset, and Fittleton, Wiltshire; Houghton, Northamptonshire; Bramber, Sussex; Brandeston, Norfolk; Candlesby, Horsington, Middle Saltfleetby, and Swaby, in Lincolnshire; Swaford, Ducklington, and Stanlake, in Oxfordshire; Slimbridge, Gloucestershire; Stanway in Essex; and the alternacy of East Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire: the VICARAGES of Basingstoke, Selbourne, East Worldham, in Hants; Upper Beeding, Findon, New Shoreham, Old Shoreham, and Washington, in Sussex; Evenley, Northamptonshire; and Willoughby, Warwickshire: all which Vicarages the College has augmented by leases of the respective impropriate tithes, and of the tithes of Horspath, Oxfordshire, and of West Tisted, Hants.

By the benefactions we originally noticed of Fastolff, and Fitz-alan, Earl of Arundel, and by the noble endowment of the Founder, this College became the most opulent in the University, its revenues being valued, in 1535, at 1076l. 5s. 2d. yearly, or, according to Twyne, at 1066l. 5s. 2d. In 1612 the Society consisted of two hundred and forty-six persons. It now consists, as originally, of the President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, a divinity Lecturer, a Schoolmaster and Usher, four Chaplains, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers, besides Gentlemen Commoners, for there are no Commoners.

On the extensive BUILDINGS of this College, William Orchyarde was employed as architect, under the direction of the Founder. The entrance to the first court is through a modern portal of the Doric order, decorated with a statue of Waynfleet. On the left is part of the President's lodgings, begun in 1485, al-

tered in 1769. In front is the original entrance into the large quadrangle by a gateway, now disused, under a venerable Gothic tower, adorned with statues of the Founder, of Henry III. St. John the Baptist, and St. Mary Magdalen, under canopies of exquisite workmanship. This tower, nay whole front, preserves its ancient form and beauty. The windows of the chamber over the gateway, which has been always called the Founder's chamber, were supplied by Dr. Humphrey (President from 1561 to 1589) with arms and inscriptions in honour of the Founder, and other celebrated characters belonging to the College; among whom we find the Cardinals Pole and Wolsey, Archbishop Lee, Bishops Stokesly, Langland, Vesey, Oglethorpe, Downham, Bentham, Harley, Parkhurst, &c. Most of these have been since removed into the windows of the Hall.

In a corner also of the court, before we enter the great quadrangle, is the ancient stone pulpit, from which the sermon on St. John the Baptist's day used to be preached. The court was on that occasion furnished around the sides with a large fence of green boughs, in allusion to St. John's preaching in the wilderness; but for many years past this sermon before the University has been delivered in the Chapel.

Through this court we pass into the larger quadrangle, with its fine cloister, begun by the Founder in 1473, and nearly in the state in which he left it, except the south cloister, which was added after his death in 1490. This quadrangle contains the Chapel, Hall, and Library, the older part of the President's lodgings, and apartments for the Fellows and Demies, and behind is the ancient Kitchen, which belonged to St. John's hospital. The interior of the quadrangle is

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY

Drawn & Engraved by J. Greig

Magdalen College Chapel

Published by Geo. & W. Nicol, Pall Mall, London. Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme, London.
March 1st 1807

ROYAL ACADEMY BRANCH OF THE

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer.

The Old Gate. Magdalen College.

Published by Cook & Parker, Oxford. — Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, London.

ornamented with a series of hieroglyphics, which were added in 1509, and were originally coloured. The intention of them has long perplexed curious inquirers. In the Library is a manuscript solution, which affords what many think a very satisfactory explanation of these singular specimens of sculpture. This manuscript is entitled, "Œdipus Magdalenensis, Explicatio "Imaginum et Figurarum, quæ apud Magdalenenses "in interiori Collegii Quadrangulo Tibicinibus impo-"sitæ visuntur." It was written by William Recks, some time Fellow of the College, at the request of Dr. Clerke, who was President from 1671 to 1687.

To this solution, which we have thrown into a note[a], it is impossible to refuse the praise of inge-

[a] "Beginning from the south-west corner, the two first figures we "meet with are the *Lion* and the *Pelican*. The former of these is the "emblem of *Courage* and *Vigilance*; the latter, of *parental Tenderness* "*and Affection*. Both of them together express to us the complete "character of a good governor of a College. Accordingly they are "placed under the window of those lodgings which originally belonged "to the President, as the instructions they convey ought particularly to "regulate his conduct.

"Going on to the right hand, on the other side of the gateway, are "four figures, viz. the *Schoolmaster*, the *Lawyer*, the *Physician*, and "the *Divine*. These are ranged along the outside of the Library, and "represent the duties and business of the students of the house. By "means of learning in general, they are to be introduced to one of the "three learned professions; or else, as hinted to us by the figure with "*Cap and Bells* in the corner, they must turn out *Fools* in the end.

"We come now to the north side of the quadrangle; and here the "three first figures represent the history of *David*, his conquest over the "*Lion* and *Goliath*; from whence we are taught, not to be discouraged "at any difficulties that may stand in our way, as the *Vigour of Youth* "will easily enable us to surmount them. The next figure to these is "that of the *Hippopotamos*, or *River-Horse*, carrying his young one "upon his shoulders. This is the emblem of a good tutor, or Fellow of "a College, who is set to watch over the youth of the society, and by

nuity. It tends completely in all its parts to one uniform course of precepts; nor does the author, like some sanguine conjecturers, appear to have been seeking more than he could find. In a few instances only it has been thought that he has given a moral meaning to figures, such as the dog, dragon, and deer, which are merely heraldic. The writer of a note on this subject, in Mr. Gutch's Appendix to Wood's history, conjectures, that the figures were executed from designs by Holbein [a].

Those who have attributed figures of this kind, and the indecent sculptures in some of our cathedrals, to the contests between the regular and secular clergy, mutually ridiculing each other's character and conduct, or to the licentious invention of the builders, seem to involve the subject in additional obscurity. Can it be conceived that the founders of our Colleges, or the guardians of our Churches, many of whom were emi-

" whose prudence they are to be led through the dangers of their first en-
" trance into the world. The figure immediately following represents
" *Sobriety* or *Temperance*, that most necessary virtue of a collegiate life.
" The whole remaining train of figures are the vices we are instructed
" to avoid. Those next to Temperance are the opposite vices of *Glut-*
" *tony* and *Drunkenness*. Then follow the *Lucanthropos*, the *Hyæna*,
" and *Panther*, representing *Violence*, *Fraud*, and *Treachery*; the
" *Griffin* representing *Covetousness*, and the next figure, *Anger* or
" *Moroseness*. The *Dog*, the *Dragon*, the *Deer*, *Flattery*, *Envy*, and
" *Timidity*; and the three last, the *Mantichora*, the *Boxers*, and the
" *Lamia*, *Pride*, *Contention*, and *Lust*.

" We have here, therefore, a complete and instructive lesson for the
" use of a society dedicated to the advancement of religion and learn-
" ing; and, on this plan, we may suppose the Founder of *Magdalene*
" speaking, by means of these figures, to the students of his College.

[a] P. 273. These figures may be contemplated at leisure in Mr. Carter's Specimens of Ancient Sculpture.

nent for piety, however mistaken in some points, would have permitted those edifices to be thus prostituted? Or that the slow progress of the most ingenious artist's labour should be employed in a regular series of carvings or sculpture, for no other purpose than to expose temporary feuds and quarrels at the expence of public decency?

This cloister does not appear to have been intended, like those of New College and All Souls, for a place of burial, nor are there any monuments erected in it.

South of the Chapel, and on the south side of what is called the Chaplains' court, stands the great tower of Magdalen College, whose beautiful proportions, solidity, and picturesque effect, have been so much and so uniformly admired. The foundation-stone of this noble structure was laid August 9, 1492, by Dr. Richard Mayew, President, and it was finished in 1498. Cardinal Wolsey being about this time Bursar of the College, when only twenty-three years of age, the plan of it has generally been attributed to him. Tradition goes even so far as to say, that he supplied himself by unfair means with money from the College treasury to complete the work; but his biographer, Fiddes, has very ably defended him against this charge. An ingenious modern writer* has conjectured, that the plan was taken by Waynfleet from the design of King's College in Henry VI.'s will, in which will he is so highly complimented and trusted, and that this borrowed plan or sketch might have been left by the Bishop at his death. There is certainly reason to think, that in some parts of the venerable qua-

* Dallaway's Observations on English Architecture.

drangle Waynfleet availed himself of that plan which the unfortunate monarch was not able to carry into execution; and the writer just mentioned has specified a few coincidences which cannot be supposed to be accidental. At the same time it must be remarked, that in the ages of the pure Gothict here was a considerable uniformity of plan in structures of the same kind. In the college, the chapel, the cathedral, the cloister, &c. there were certain great outlines, characteristic of the Gothic style, to which every architect regularly adhered.

Before the Reformation, a mass of *requiem* for the soul of Henry VII. used to be performed on the top of Magdalen tower every May-day early in the morning. This was afterwards commuted for a few pieces of music, which are executed by the choristers, and for which the rectory of Slimbridge in Gloucestershire pays annually the sum of 10l. From this commemoration it has been supposed that Henry VII. contributed to the building of the tower. But it does not appear that he was otherwise a benefactor to this College, than by being instrumental in confirming the right of the above-mentioned rectory to the College. During the grand rebellion, when hopes were entertained of effectually fortifying Oxford against the Parliamentary army, a quantity of stones were carried up to the top of the tower, in order to annoy the enemy on their entrance.

Soon after the erection of the tower, the Chaplains' court was built, and the line of building to the west of the tower, forming the south side of the first court, was much altered. The rooms, seen from Magdalen bridge, and placed at the east end of the Hall, were

not built until the year 1635, and some alterations were made on the north of the Kitchen in 1783, partly at the expence of Thomas West, D. D. late Fellow. The grove, meadow, and walks, and other rural beauties belonging to this College, were planned and laid out at various periods, and in various tastes, as the science of gardening and laying out pleasure-ground became better understood. The water-walk and grove are supposed to have been first formed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In 1789, an oak at the entrance of the water-walk, which had been the admiration of many generations for nearly six centuries, fell down with a tremendous crash. Its height was seventy-one feet, girth twenty-one, and its cubic contents seven hundred and fifty-four feet. Evelyn computed that it might drop on seven hundred and sixty-eight square yards, and that two hundred and fifty-six houses, or three thousand four hundred and fifty-six men, might stand under its boughs, "supposing," adds this curious calculator, "that they did spread of equal length from "the trunk like the rays of a circle." A chair made of its wood is now among the furniture of the President's lodgings.

Nearly in the state above detailed Magdalen College remained until the early part of the last century, when an intention was formed to erect a new quadrangle, and to take down three sides of the old one, leaving only the Chapel, Hall, and south cloister. For this purpose a plan was designed by Edward Holdsworth, M. A. Fellow, author of the Muscipula, and other ingenious writings, who quitted this College on account of his adherence to the exiled family of Stuart. One side only of this quadrangle, looking to the

south, has been finished, three hundred feet in length, the front resting on an arcade, the roof of which is decorated in stucco with much taste. It is a noble specimen of chaste design and convenience, there being three series of rooms, spacious, lofty, and of equal dimensions. The foundation of this building was laid Sept. 27, 1733, by Dr. Knibb of this Society, as proxy for the Bishop of Winchester, the Visitor of the College. The second stone was laid by Miss Butler, daughter of Dr. Butler, the President; and two others by Sir William Bowyer, a member of the College, and Mr. Rowney, one of the Representatives of the city of Oxford. The inscription runs thus:

MORIBUS EXCOLENDIS
STUDIIS LITERARUM EXORNANDIS
OTIUM DATURA,
WAINFLETI NOMEN ET HONORES
ULTIMUM PROROGET IN ÆVUM
MAGDALENA INSTAURATA,
27^mo^ SEPTEMBRIS 1733.
EDVARDO BUTLER, LL. D.
PRÆSIDE.

The contributions of the members in aid of the College expence were most liberal; Dr. Butler gave 2500l.; Dr. Hough, Bishop of Worcester, and formerly President, and Dr. Boulter, Primate of Ireland, 1000l. each; and above 4000l. were contributed in smaller sums by a few individuals. Towards the completion of the design a building fund has been long accumulating, to which the late Dr. Thomas Waldegrave, Vicar of Washington, left 1500l. three per cent consols; and in 1786 John Norris, Esq. bequeathed, as was formerly mentioned, 5000l. It is doubtful, however, whether the

quadrangle as originally projected will ever be completed. The openings to the east and west afford picturesque scenes of such striking beauty, that taste, at least, will be amply gratified by finishing the ends of the present new building, and taking down the north side of the old quadrangle.

The HALL, a spacious and elegant room, was built by the Founder, and, besides the arms, &c. removed thither from his chamber, and from the election-chamber, which was pulled down in 1770, contains some curious, but rather grotesque, carvings on the wainscot at the upper end, of a much later date than the building. There is also a carving of Henry VIII. and whole or half-length portraits on canvas of the Founder, Mr. Freman, Dr. Butler, Prince Rupert, Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester, Addison, Dr. Sacheverell, Archbishop Boulter, Dr. Hammond, Bishop Hough, Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. formerly Fellow, Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, benefactors or eminent persons belonging to this house. The small whole length of St. Mary Magdalen has been much admired. It has fascinations which bespeak the manner of Guercino in his female figures; but some connoisseurs doubt whether it is not the performance of a still abler hand.

This College was very early favoured by royal visits. In 1481, on the 20th of September, the Founder came to inspect his buildings, and was received with all due respect, both as Founder and Visitor. Two days after, the King, Edward IV. then at Woodstock, intimated that he would come and see his College, in which he lodged with the Bishops of Ely,

Chichester, and Rochester, and the Lords Lincoln, Stanley, Dacres, and other noblemen and persons of distinction. During their stay, the royal party were magnificently entertained in this Hall, and in other Colleges, and heard disputations as usual on such occasions.

In July, 1483, the Founder came again to prepare for the reception of Richard III. who was received on entering the city with great pomp by the Chancellor, Regents, and Non-Regents, and conducted to this College, where he lodged with all his train of Bishops and Noblemen. The day after his arrival, solemn disputations were held in the Hall, when the disputants were rewarded in a manner characteristic of the times. Dr. John Taylor, opponent in the divinity disputation, received a buck and five pounds, and the respondent, the celebrated Grocyn, a buck and five marks. The opponent in philosophy received also a buck and five marks, and the respondent a buck and forty shillings. The King also gave the President and College two bucks and five marks for wine. These may be enumerated among the few good deeds of this tyrant; and it would be unjust to his memory not to add, that he was in other respects a benefactor to the University. About this time he confirmed all its privileges, and procured an Act of Parliament, in the infancy of printing, to allow the sale of foreign books, a matter of great importance to the seminaries of learning.

In 1496, another visit was paid by Prince Arthur to this College, who was entertained in the President's lodgings, and his nobles in the Fellows' apartments. This visit was repeated in 1501, but few memorials

have been preserved of what passed on either occasion [a].

The next honour of this kind occurred at the distance of nearly a century, when James I. and his court visited the University, and, by way of compliment, Henry, Prince of Wales, was admitted a member of this College. The University displayed its learning and splendour in harangues, disputations, and magnificent entertainments; and some notice has already been taken of his Majesty's reception at this time, and on the returns he made in expressing his satisfaction. The Prince was matriculated in August, 1605, and John Wilkinson, B. D. Principal of Magdalen Hall, then Fellow, and afterwards President of this College for a year during the Usurpation, was appointed his tutor. His Highness kept his court in some rooms on the north side of the quadrangle, which still retain the ornamented wainscotting, with which they were then furnished. The Founder, in his statutes, reserves, amongst others, two rooms in that part of the quadrangle *pro filiis dominorum*, and these are supposed to be the same as were occupied by the Prince, during the short time of his visit.

In 1649, this Hall was destined to entertain visitants of another description. On May 19th of that year, Cromwell, Fairfax, and the other commanders of the parliamentary army then in Oxford, dined here, where, Wood says, they "had good cheer, and bad

[a] Churton's Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College, p. 163—167.

[b] This College is required by its statutes to entertain the Kings of England, and their eldest sons, whenever they come to Oxford. Dr. Birch, in his Life of Prince Henry, gives a very minute account of the above royal visit.

"speeches." After dinner they played at bowls on the college-green; and a Convocation being ordered to be held, Cromwell and Fairfax were created Doctors of Civil Law, and the other officers were admitted Masters of Arts. It is not certain whether the destruction of the Chapel windows by the soldiers preceded or followed this visit, or whether that savage act was not reserved to honour the graduation of their officers on this memorable day.

The LIBRARY, built in the Founder's lifetime, is a room of considerable extent, but low roofed. It was supplied by the Founder with above eighty volumes, principally manuscripts of course, and other benefactors have increased the collection. Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester, gave in all about 1400l. for the purchase of books and the ornamental part of this Library. His portrait and that of the Founder are the only commemorative ornaments of the room.

Before the erection of the CHAPEL, the Society, while at Magdalen Hall, attended divine service at the venerable church of St. Peter in the East, and afterwards in the oratory belonging to St. John's hospital, which stood on the south side of the present Chapel, and in 1665 was converted into chambers. The present Chapel was completed by the Founder, and furnished with all suitable magnificence. It remained in its original state, although despoiled of most of its furniture at the Reformation, until the year 1635, when the inner Chapel was paved with black and white marble, and provided with new stalls and wainscotting, a new organ, a screen, and painted windows, during the Presidentship of Dr. Accepted Frewen, afterwards Archbishop of York. At

this time the monuments of the Presidents Humphrey, Bond, Langton, Tybard, Hygden, and Cole, were removed into the outer Chapel, which contains a great number of other monuments erected to the memory of members of this house. Some of them are good specimens of sculpture, particularly one erected to the memory of the two Lytteltons, brothers, sons of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. who were drowned in the Cherwell while struggling to save each other[a]. It was executed by Stone, the elder, in 1635, at the price of 30l. The two fine columns, by which the roof of this ante-chapel is supported, are enviable testimonies of the genius of the Gothic architects.

In this elegant Chapel, the original style of building still predominates; but in the screen and pannelling, put up about the year 1740, which last covers the east wall, formerly of great beauty, we have those Grecian ornaments which were generally adopted in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The body is enlightened by ten windows, painted with figures of the apostles, fathers, saints, &c. in *claro obscuro*. The west-window, containing the last judgment, was executed after a design of Christopher Schwarts, originally prepared for the wife of William, Duke of Bavaria, as appears by a print engraved by one of the Sadelers. After being damaged by the high wind in 1703, it was restored in 1794 by Egginton to its pristine beauty[b]. Eight of the lateral windows were removed from the ante-chapel in 1741, and two new

[a] Cowley wrote an Elegy on this affecting subject, but full of miserable conceits.

[b] Dr. Montague Cholmeley, who died in 1785 Fellow of the Col-

ones next the altar added by the younger Price, who died in 1765. The eight fine windows now in the ante-chapel, put up in 1797, were executed from designs of Egginton, and are filled with the College arms, Scripture history, and portraits of St. John Baptist, St. Mary Magdalen, Kings Henry III. and VI. the Founders of Magdalen, New College, Corpus Christi, and Cardinal College, now Christ Church, the two last of whom had been Fellows of this College, admirably drawn and coloured.

The present altar was constructed in 1740, and corresponds with the modern alterations in the interior of this Chapel. The altar-piece by Fuller, representing the last judgment, has not been fortunate in attracting universal admiration. As an imitation of Michael Angelo, it falls far short of the sublime, although sometimes wild, imagination of that great artist; nor is the colouring harmonious or natural. Some of the figures, however, are correctly drawn; and he has at least imitated the temper of Michael Angelo with success, in introducing, among the damned, the portrait of an hostler at the Greyhound Inn, near the College, who had offended him. Mr. Addison has honoured Fuller's painting with an elegant Latin poem, in which he seems to praise the genius that ought to have predominated in such a subject. This painting was placed here about the year 1680.

Underneath is a noble picture of our Saviour bearing his cross, which was long supposed to have been

lege, bequeathed 300l. for a new west window; but the restoration of the old one cost the Society 850l.

painted by Guido, or, in the opinion of Mr. Byres of Rome, a very competent judge, by Ludovico Caracci; but it is now given to Morales, styled El Divino, a Spanish artist who flourished in the sixteenth century, and whose works are rare in his country. Sherwin's beautiful print from it is well known, and Egginton made a copy for the east window of the church of Wansted in Essex. It remains to be added, that this picture was brought from Vigo in 1702 by the last Duke of Ormond, and afterwards fell into the hands of William Freman, Esq. of Hamels in Hertfordshire, who gave it to the College. He gave also a new organ, and was in other respects a considerable benefactor.

This incidental notice of the present organ reminds us of a singular anecdote respecting the one formerly belonging to this Chapel, which was first related by Mr. Warton in his "Observations on the Faerie "Queene." Cromwell, who was fond of music, and particularly of that of an organ, an instrument proscribed under his government, was greatly delighted with this of Magdalen, and, when it was taken down as an abominable agent of superstition, caused it to be conveyed to Hampton Court, where it was placed in the great gallery for his amusement. There it continued until the Restoration, when it was returned to the College, and stood in this Chapel until about thirty years ago, when Mr. Freman's present was put up. It was then disposed of to the church of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire. Although Mr. Warton has not given his authority for this anecdote, no reason to doubt it can be grounded on Cromwell's character. Cromwell had not that dislike to music which Shakspeare considers as the indication of a

traitor. He was, on the contrary, extremely fond of music, both vocal and instrumental. On one occasion, when at Oxford, he restored a young gentleman of Christ Church to his student's place, who had been ejected by the parliamentary visitors, merely in consequence of hearing him sing*.

It would have been fortunate had he possessed as much taste for historical windows. Those which anciently decorated the inner Chapel were removed during the rebellion, and concealed for some time; but being discovered by the parliamentarian soldiers, they had the barbarity to place them flat on the pavement of the cloisters, and jump on them until they were entirely destroyed. By what means the other windows escaped their search, we are not told.

In the year 1793 a new roof in the Gothic style, the old one being decayed, was placed on the Chapel and Hall, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, which cost the College upwards of 4000l. paid out of the incomes of the President and Fellows; as was also the further sum of 1400l. for the painted windows in the ante-chapel.

We cannot leave this Chapel without noticing five remarkably fine though small statues, in good preservation, placed over the beautiful west porch. They represent St. John the Baptist, Henry III. St. Mary Magdalen, William of Wykeham, and the Founder. The Founder and Henry III. are in a kneeling posture. These are among the finest specimens of ancient sculpture in Oxford, and are coeval with the Chapel.

Of the thirty-one PRESIDENTS who have superintended this Society from its foundation, the first two,

* A. Wood's Life, p. 139. edit. 1772.

John Hornley and William Tybard, were appointed to that office before the Founder had secured the discipline and tranquillity of his College by a body of statutes. In the thirty-second year after the Society began to reside in Magdalen Hall, Richard Mayew, D. D. a Fellow of New College, was nominated by the Founder, whose veneration for Wykeham was such, that he permitted the members of New College an equal right with those of his own to be chosen Presidents of Magdalen. Dr. Mayew resigned after having been promoted to the Bishopric of Hereford two years before, and John Claymond and John Hygden were his successors as President, but resigned in a few years, Claymond being appointed the first President of Corpus, with additional preferment held *in commendam*, and Hygden the first Dean of Christ Church. Dr. Walter Haddon, a poet, orator, and elegant Latin writer, was advanced to this office, although a member neither of the College nor University, in consequence of mandatory letters from Edward VI. and expressly contrary to the will of the Society. On the death of Edward, however, he retired abroad, and on his return, at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, was otherwise provided for. Dr. Lawrence Humphrey, who became President in 1561, was one of the most learned divines of his time, and was honoured with considerable preferment in the Church. His aversion to the ecclesiastical habits, which he acquired among the exiles at Geneva, produced a well-known hint from Queen Elizabeth: "Mr. Doctor, that loose gown becomes you mighty "well. I wonder your notions should be so narrow*."

* Peck's Desiderata, Nichols's Progresses, &c. The Queen was at that time (1566) receiving the homage of the University at Wolvercote,

We have already seen that he had no objection to the ornaments befitting the rooms of a College; and if the inscriptions which he placed in the Founder's chamber were at his own expence, they afford a proof of his liberality. Strype, in his Life of Archbishop Parker, speaks of his sufferings and imprisonment about the year 1565; but these were probably of very short duration, as we can discover no interruption in the office of President. Mr. Warton[a] remarks, that about the year 1563 there were only two divines, the Dean of Christ Church and the President of Magdalen College, who were capable of preaching the public sermons at Oxford. Sampson was at this time Dean of Christ Church, and, like the President of Magdalen, accused of puritanism. Dr. Humphrey's monument, formerly in the choir, but now in the ante-chapel, was erected by his daughter Justina, wife of Caspar Dormer, Esq. of Steeple Barton, Oxfordshire.

During the usurpation, the office of President was filled, first, by Dr. John Wilkinson, Principal of Magdalen Hall. In 1605, King James I. as we before observed, being then at Oxford, had appointed him tutor to his son Henry, Prince of Wales. Wilkinson died in 1649, about eight months after usurping the office of President, and was succeeded by the celebrated champion of independency, Dr. Thomas Goodwin, a great favourite with Cromwell, who placed him here, although he belonged to the other University.

on her way to Oxford. Wood, in his Annals, gives the Queen's speech another form. "Dr. Humphrey, methinks this gown and habit be-comes you very well, and I marvyle that you are so straight-laced in this point—but I come not now to chide."

[a] Life of Sir T. Pope, in a digression on the illiteracy of the Clergy about the time of the Reformation.

Granger is of opinion, that he is the "independent "minister and head of a College," of whom the ludicrous story is told by Addison, in No. 494 of the Spectator.

The regular succession of Presidents recommenced with the restoration of Dr. John Oliver, who had been ejected by the parliamentary visitors; but he having died in October 1661, after being promoted to the deanery of Worcester, was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Pierce, a controversial divine of great learning and piety, and a poet and wit; who resigned on the express condition of having other preferment in lieu of his Presidentship, and had afterwards conferred upon him the deanery of Sarum. He was succeeded by Dr. Henry Clerke. The death of this gentleman in 1686-7 afforded the Society an opportunity of evincing that spirit and consistency which they had never failed to display on critical occasions, and which were now excited by an extraordinary stretch of arbitrary power.

The infatuated James II. who had recently granted toleration to all religions, that he might have an opportunity of filling the seats of learning and religious instruction with men attached to the Church of Rome, no sooner heard of the vacancy in this College, than he sent a mandamus requiring the Fellows to elect one Anthony Farmer, a papist, who was totally disqualified, being neither a Fellow of Magdalen nor of New College. The Society at first endeavoured to avert this imposition by a submissive petition; but having received no answer within the statutable time for proceeding to election, they elected John Hough, B. D. a man in all respects qualified for the station,

and by his spirit and talents peculiarly fitted to vindicate his own and their privileges against so gross an outrage. On this the Vice-President, Dr. Aldworth, and a deputation of the Fellows, were cited before his Majesty's commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs at Whitehall, where they firmly, yet respectfully, maintained the legality of their election, and represented the incapacity of Farmer, not only for the reasons already stated, but for gross immorality. The commissioners, however, decreed the election of Hough void, and ordered that the Vice-President should be suspended; and the King forbade the Fellows to elect any person into a Fellowship or other situation in the College until his pleasure should be known.

In the month of August following his Majesty issued another mandate, not insisting on the election of Farmer, for of him the commissioners themselves are said to have been ashamed, but requiring the Fellows to elect Dr. Parker, Bishop of Oxford, into the office of President. But before they could proceed on this new election, the King, then on his way to Bath, appeared at Oxford, Sept. 4, and ordered the Fellows to attend him at Christ Church, where, after an absurd insulting speech, to which they returned a firm but modest reply, they retired to their Chapel, and resolved that it was not in their power to obey his Majesty in this matter. This provoked another measure on the part of the King equally unwise. He now ordered a commission to sit at Oxford, and to proceed to election by force. The commissioners were, Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, the Lord Chief Justice Wright, and Baron Jenner; but the Fellows persisted in their adherence to the statutes of the College, which no power had a

right to violate, and Dr. Hough, their new President, replied to the arguments, or rather invectives, of the commissioners with uncommon firmness and ability. The issue was, that he was displaced by force, and twenty-six of the Fellows were declared incapable of receiving any ecclesiastical dignity, benefice, or promotion; and such of them as were not yet in holy orders, were adjudged incapable of receiving or being admitted into the same. The Demies also refusing obedience, the names of thirteen of them were struck out of the College books.

Parker did not long enjoy the advantages of this most illegal and arbitrary act. He was installed by proxy Oct. 25, 1687, and, after presiding over an almost empty house for a few months, died March 20, 1688. The King, whose infatuation was now at its height, sent another mandate to the College to elect one Bonaventure Gifford[a], a Doctor of the Sorbonne, and titular Bishop of Madaura, *in partibus infidelium*, (a city in Africa,) who accordingly took possession on June 15, but was removed by the King himself in October 1688, when the prospect of the arrival of the Prince of Orange had terrified him into this tardy attempt towards conciliation. Dr. Hough was then restored by the Visitor, and in 1690 was made Bishop of Oxford, and allowed to keep his Presidentship. In 1699 he was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1701 resigned the office of President[b]. Among his successors, the name of Dr. George

[a] Dodd and other Roman Catholic writers give a favourable account of Gifford. He died about the year 1737, at Hammersmith, at the age of ninety.

[b] The Life of this amiable Prelate, who was finally Bishop of Wor-

Horne will long be remembered with the regard due to excellence of public and private character.

Fuller remarks, in his usual quaint style, that there is scarce a Bishopric in England to which this College has not afforded one Prelate at the least, "dou-"bling her files in some places," and many of them were unquestionably men of high distinction in their day. The two celebrated English Cardinals, Wolsey and Pole, were both educated here. Pole entered as a Nobleman, and resided, as his biographer says, in the President's lodgings. His masters were Linacre and Latimer, under whom he acquired not only a taste for the literature of Greece and Rome, but that liberal spirit of patronage which induced him to encourage and correspond with men of learning when proscribed by the bigotry of the times. Of the Bishops belonging to this College, the most eminent were Lee and Frewen[a], Archbishops of York, the latter a benefactor to the College, and Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh; Longland, Bishop of Lincoln; Cooper, of Winchester; Warner, of Rochester; Nicholson, of Gloucester; Hopkins, of Raphoe and Derry; Hough, of Worcester; Smalbroke, of Lichfield and Coventry; and Horne, of Norwich.

The scholars of other ranks who attained high reputation by their genius and writings form a very numerous list, and many of them who studied here during the first half century from the foundation con-

cester, is now preparing for the press, from authentic documents by one of his family.

[a] Dr. Frewen was ably vindicated in a Letter, published in 1743, against certain misrepresentations of his character by Antony Wood, Drake, the historian of York, and Browne Willis.

tributed not a little to the revival of real literature, which at no great distance of time facilitated the Reformation. Of these Dean Colet and Lily the grammarian were of this College, and Linacre and Latimer either taught as private tutors, or lectured within its walls. It could afterwards boast of Dr. John Roper, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and one of the most eminent theologists of his time:—Dr. Wotton, physician to Henry VIII. and a writer on natural history:—Robertson, an excellent grammarian, and one of the compilers of the English Liturgy in 1549:—Fox, the celebrated author of the "Acts and Monuments of "the Church," a work of stupendous labour and copious information, which the adherents to the Church of Rome may be excused for depreciating, since it tended so considerably to consolidate the Protestant establishment*:—Sir Francis Knollis, statesman:—Lily, an elegant writer and dramatic poet:—Dr. Field, the learned Dean of Gloucester:—Dr. Thomas Godwyn, the Hebrew antiquary:—Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador:—Hampden the patriot:—John Digby, Earl of Bristol:—Chilmead, the critic and philologist:—Theophilus Gale, a nonconformist divine of considerable talents:—The very learned and pious Dr. Hammond:—Dr. Peter Heylin, ecclesiastical historian and controversial writer, from whose pen there is, in the

* Fox was a Fellow of this College, but had been originally entered of Brazenose College. It is a remarkable circumstance in his life, that he was protected by the popish Duke of Norfolk against the persecution of Bishop Gardiner, and, until obliged to retire to the continent, had been employed by the Duke to be tutor to the children of his son, the elegant and accomplished Earl of Surry.

archives of this College, a metrical life of the Founder, written probably when Heylin was young:—George Withers, a voluminous and most unequal poet, whose reputation seems to be reviving:—Harmar, the learned Greek professor:—George Digby, Earl of Bristol, son to the preceding John, but inferior in fame, unsteady in character, and an example of the misapplication of eloquence and knowledge:—Elisha Coles, formerly one of the most popular of our Latin lexicographers:—Sir Robert Howard, the dramatic poet:—and the learned traveller and biographer, Dr. Thomas Smith. To these may be added the illustrious name of the elegant and accomplished Joseph Addison, who was about fifteen when he entered Queen's; but Dr. Lancaster, then Fellow, and afterwards Provost, having seen his Latin verses on the inauguration of William III. discovered the excellence of his Latin poetry, even at that early age, and procured his being elected a Demy of Magdalen College in 1689, when he was seventeen. His Cato and most of his early pieces were written while he was a student here:—Dr. Sacheverell, once the idol of a party, and once, let it be remembered, the friend and associate of Addison:—Collins, Yalden, and Holdsworth, poets:—Dr. Matthew Horbery and Dr. Thomas Waldgrave, divines. The latter was tutor to Gibbon, the celebrated historian, who might have graced this list, for he passed some time in Magdalen College as an Undergraduate, had not his foolish presumption driven him from regularity of study into that vague and capricious pursuit of miscellaneous information, which has so frequently ended in superficial knowledge and lax principles. The recent

deaths of Dr. Townson and Dr. Chandler afford an opportunity to add their names. With their characters the world will be made still better acquainted by the republication of D. Townson's works, together with his Life, by Mr. Churton, and of Dr. Chandler's Life of the Founder.

BRASEN NOSE COLLEGE.

WILLIAM Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Founder of this College, was the fourth son of Robert Smyth, of Peelhouse in Widdows, or Widness, in the parish of Prescot, Lancashire. His grandfather was Henry Smyth, Esq. of the adjoining township of Cuerdly, where the family appears to have resided both before and after the birth of the subject of this sketch, and extended its branches of the same name through various parts of the kingdom. Of his father we have no particular information, nor of the period of his birth, unless that it took place about the middle of the fifteenth century; which is, however, not very consistent with the report, that he was an Undergraduate of Oxford so late as the year 1478.

The same obscurity envelopes his early years. Wood indeed says, that he was trained up in grammar-learning in his own country; but in what seminary, or whether his country at that time could boast of any institution deserving the name of a grammar-school, are subjects of conjecture. His late biographer, with equal acuteness and reason, has supposed him to have been educated in the household of Thomas, the first Earl of Derby. The Countess of Richmond, who was the second wife of this nobleman, according to a laudable custom in the houses of the nobility, provided in

this manner for the instruction of young men of promising talents; and it is known, that she was an early patron of our Founder.

At what time he removed to Oxford is uncertain, nor has any research discovered the College of which he was a member. Wood, after some hesitation between Oriel and Lincoln, is inclined to prefer the latter, because he finds one William Smyth a Commoner there before and in the year 1478; and his recent biographer, while he thinks it not very clear that he studied in either, has not discovered any proof that the William Smyth of Lincoln in 1478 was not the Founder of Brasen Nose. Of his academical honours, all that we know with certainty is his degree of Bachelor of Law, which he had taken some time before the year 1492, when he was instituted to the rectory of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire. The clergy, as well as others, in that age, were accustomed to proceed in law degrees; and it is well known, that many of them became, while Prelates, the ablest lawyers of their time. Before the Reformation, the office of Lord Chancellor was rarely filled by a layman.

Wood asserts, that he removed with other scholars from Oxford, dreading the pestilence which then raged, and went to Cambridge, where he became Fellow, and afterwards Master, of Pembroke Hall. Browne Willis contradicts this only in part, by informing us that he became Fellow, but not Master; and here the matter would have rested, if Smyth had not found in his last biographer one who possesses the laudable scepticism and spirit of research, to which we are indebted for all historical certainty. Mr. Churton has decidedly proved, that he never belonged to Cam-

bridge, and that the mistake of his former biographers originated in his being confounded with a person of both his names, who was Fellow of Pembroke Hall, and a contemporary.

To the course of learning usual in his time, and which was neither copious nor solid, he appears to have added the study of the Latin classics of the purer ages, which was then less frequent, although more liberally tolerated, and more admired, than an acquaintance with the Greek language. In the fifteenth century the latter was scarcely known, unless to the enterprising spirit of Grocyn, Linacre, and the other restorers of literature; and was so little relished, as to be sometimes a topic of ridicule, and sometimes as dangerous as heresy.

For his first advancement he is supposed to have been indebted to the Earl of Derby, who was one of those friends of Henry VII. whom that Monarch rewarded, after the crown was established in security. Probably also by his interest Smyth was appointed September 20, 1485, to the office of the Clerk of the Hanaper, with an annual stipend of 40l. and an additional allowance of eighteen pence *per day* during his attendance, in person, or by his deputy, on the Lord Chancellor. This salary is worthy of notice, as the sum exceeds that which was attached to it, not only on a subsequent appointment in this reign, but for a century afterwards. It was therefore probably given as a special remuneration to Smyth, whose influence appears to have been increasing. It is certain that, while in this office, he was solicited by the University of Oxford to interpose, on a very critical occasion, when they had incurred the King's displeasure; and

such was his influence, that his Majesty was pleased to remove their fears, and confirm their privileges. This occurred in the second year of Henry's reign. While Smyth held this office, we also find his name in a writ of privy seal for the foundation of Norbridge's chantry in the parish church of the Holy Trinity at Guildford. In this deed, William Smyth, Clerk, is very honourably associated with Elizabeth, consort of Henry VII. Margaret, Countess of Richmond, his mother, Thomas Bourchier, and Reginald Bray, Knights.

A few years after his being made Clerk of the Hanaper, he was promoted to the Deanery of St. Stephen's, Westminster, a dignity usually conferred on some favourite Chaplain whom the King wished to have near his person. The precise time of his arriving at this preferment cannot be discovered, but it must have been subsequent to July 28, 1480, when Henry Sharpe occurs as Dean. While in this office he resided in Canon Row, and was honoured by his royal master with a seat in the Privy Council.

From the evidence of these preferments it cannot be doubted that Smyth's talents and address had justified the hopes of his family and patrons. He must have certainly been a favourite with the King, and not less so with his mother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who on June 14, 1492, presented him to the rectory of Cheshunt, which he quitted in 1494 for higher preferment. She conferred upon him another mark of her confidence, in appointing him one of the feoffees of those manors and estates, which were to answer the munificent purposes of her will. As to the reports of his former biographers, that he held, at one time, the archdeaconry of Surry and the prepositure of

Wells, Mr. Churton has clearly proved that they have no foundation.

When the see of Lichfield and Coventry became vacant by the death of Bishop Hales, Dec. 30, 1490, the King bestowed it on Smyth, by the style of "Our "beloved and faithful Counsellor, Dean of our free "chapel within our own palace at Westminster." The time neither of his election or consecration is upon record, but the latter is supposed to have taken place between the 12th and 29th of January 1492-3. The cause of so considerable an interval from the death of his predecessor must probably be sought in the capricious proceedings of the Court of Rome on such occasions. His final settlement in this see was followed by a visitation of the Clergy under his control, and the performance of those other duties incumbent on his new station. His usual residences were at Beaudesert, and at Pipe, both near Lichfield, or at his palace in London, which stood on the site of Somerset-house.

His next promotion was of the civil kind, that of President of the Prince's Council within the marches of Wales. The unsettled state of Wales had engaged the attention of Henry VII. as soon as he came to the throne, and the wisest policy, in order to civilize and conciliate the inhabitants of that part of the kingdom, appeared to consist in delegating such a part of the executive power as might give dignity and stability to the laws, and ensure subjection to the Sovereign. With this view various grants and commissions were issued in the first year of his reign; and about the year 1492, Arthur, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, was included in a commission of the peace for the

county of Warwick, with Archbishop Morton, Smyth, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and others; and was then, March, 1492-3, constituted his Majesty's Justice in the counties of Salop, Hereford, and Gloucester, and the marches of Wales adjoining, "to inquire into all "the liberties, privileges, and franchises, possessed or "claimed by any person, which were to be seized into "the King's hands; and these inquisitions, taken from "time to time, were to be certified into Chancery. "The same commission also gave him power to sub-"stitute proper persons under him, for the better and "more effectual execution of this delegated trust. By "virtue of this charter, a council, it is presumed, was "appointed for the Prince, in which, whoever were "his coadjutors, Bishop Smyth presided[a]." There was a renewal of this commission in the 17 Henry VII. of which our Bishop, who had then been translated to the see of Lincoln, was again Lord President.

The Prince's court was held chiefly at Ludlow castle, long the seat of the Muses, honoured at this time with a train of learned men from the Universities, and afterwards immortalized by Milton and Butler. Here Bishop Smyth, although placed in an office[b] that seemed likely to divert him from the business of his diocese, took special care that his absence should be compensated by a deputation of his power to Vicars General, and a Suffragan Bishop, in whom he could confide; and here he conceived some of those generous and liberal plans which have conferred honour on his name.

[a] Churton's Lives of the Founders, p. 59, 60.

[b] He retained this office to his death. The same kind of court was renewed under succeeding monarchs, until the time of King William, when, being no longer necessary, it was finally dissolved.

The first instance of his becoming a public benefactor was in rebuilding and reendowing the hospital of St. John in Lichfield, which had been suffered to go to ruin by the negligence of the Friars who occupied it. Accordingly, in the third year of his Episcopate, 1495, he rebuilt this hospital, and gave a new body of statutes for the use of the society. Of this foundation it is only necessary to add here, that the school attached to it, and afterwards joined to the adjacent seminary of Edward VI. has produced Bishops Smallridge and Newton, the Chief Justices Willes and Parker, and those illustrious scholars, Joseph Addison and Samuel Johnson.

Smyth had been Bishop of Lichfield somewhat more than two years, when he was translated to Lincoln, November, 1495. In 1500, he performed a strict visitation of his cathedral, which his liberality had already enriched, and prescribed such matters of discipline and police as seemed calculated to preserve order, and correct that tendency to abuse, which rendered frequent visitations necessary. Nor was his care of his diocese at large less actively employed, in hearing and examining grievances, and promoting discipline and morals. "But perfection," his biographer has well observed, "is not the attribute of man; and "we learn with less surprise than regret, that Smyth "did not escape the common fault of condemning he-"retics to the prison or the stake." For this no apology can here be offered. The wonder is, that we are still solicited to a fellow-feeling with a religion which could warp the minds of such men as Smyth. It would have done enough to incur our aversion, had it done no more than to stain the memory of those benefac-

tors, to whose liberality the learning of the present age is so deeply indebted.

In the last-mentioned year Smyth was requested by the University to accept the office of Chancellor, then vacant by the death of Archbishop Morton. In their letter, dated November 5, they "entreat him to accept "of the office, the highest honour they had to be- "stow; which they conferred not only as a mark of "gratitude for daily favours received at his hands, but "from regard to those talents which so eminently fit- "ted him for the trust, his extraordinary prudence, "and many other virtues." And in such estimation was he held at this time, that, upon his acceptance of the office, they "applauded their good fortune in hav- "ing obtained for their governor and patron a magni- "ficent Prelate, who could not fail to administer their "affairs in the best manner. They declared them- "selves convinced, that they were born for each other; "he to serve their academic polity, and they to ad- "vance his honour; who had, through them, received "into his protection such a renowned seminary, where, "if virtue and ingenuous arts had ever flourished, they "would now appear with additional lustre, under the "auspices of a Prelate, crowned with every virtue, the "friend and patron of good learning."

How long he continued Chancellor is not exactly known, but his resignation must have taken place before the 11th of August, 1503, when Fitzjames, Bishop of Rochester, as the senior divine in residence, became *Cancellarius natus*, or deputy during the vacancy: and he was succeeded as Chancellor in November following by Dr. Mayew, President of Magdalen College.

In 1507-8 he concerted the plan of Brasen Nose College, along with his friend Sir Richard Sutton, and lived to see it completed. Of his death we have few particulars, nor can his age be ascertained. After making a will in due form, characterized by the liberality which had distinguished his whole life, he expired at Buckden, Jan. 2, 1513-14, and was interred on the south side of the nave of Lincoln cathedral, under a marble grave-stone, richly adorned with brass, which Sir William Dugdale had leisure to describe just before it was destroyed by the republican soldiers or mob. A mural monument was recently put up, with a suitable inscription, by the Rev. Ralph Cawley, D. D. and Principal of Brasen Nose from 1770 to 1777.

Before we proceed to the foundation of the College, it may be necessary to give a short sketch of Smyth's coadjutor in this great work, still acknowledging our obligations to the able pen which has revived the memory and illustrated the history of these munificent benefactors.

Richard Sutton, descended from the ancient family of the Suttons, of Sutton, near Macclesfield, in the county palatine of Chester, was the younger son of Sir William Sutton, Knight. Of the time or place of his birth we have no certain account, nor whether he was educated in the University to which he became so bountiful a benefactor. He practised as a barrister of the Inner Temple, and probably with success. In 1490 he purchased some estates in Leicestershire, and afterwards increased his landed property in different counties. In 1498, if not earlier, he was a member of Henry VII.'s Privy Council, and attended the court for many years after. In 1505, he was one of the

governors of the Inner Temple, and was in other years chosen to this annual office.

It is uncertain at what time he became Steward of the monastery of Sion, near Brentford in Middlesex, but he occurs in this office in the year 1513, and had chambers in the monastery, where he frequently resided. Besides bestowing estates and money on this religious house, he bore the expence of publishing a splendid, and now very rare book, in honour of the house, called "The Orcharde of Syon[a]."

In 1512, he was employed in purchasing the manor of Pinchepolles in Farringdon, Berkshire, with lands in Westbrook and Farnham in that county, which were given by Mrs. Morley, and constituted the first permanent benefaction bestowed on Brasen Nose College. He appears to have received the honour of Knighthood in the year 1522, about two years before his death, but the exact time of the latter event is not known. As an annual commemoration of him is observed by the Society on the Sunday after Michaelmas, it may be inferred that he died about that time. His will, drawn up March 16, 1523-4, was proved Nov. 7, 1524; and he is supposed to have been buried either at Macclesfield, or in the monastery of Sion. His bequests are almost all of the religious or charitable kind. To these scanty memoirs we may add, in the grateful language of his biographer, that, "unmarried himself, and not anxious to aggrandize his "family, which had long ranked among the best in "a county justly proud of its ancient gentry, Sir

[a] The reader will find a minute account of this work, which was published in 1519, in Mr. Churton's Life of Sir R. Sutton, p. 417, *et seqq.*

" Richard Sutton bestowed handsome benefactions and " kind remembrances among his kinsmen; but he " wedded the public, and made posterity his heir. " An active coadjutor from the first to the Bishop of " Lincoln in laying the foundation of Brasen Nose " College, he completed the building, revised the laws, " and doubled the revenues of the growing seminary, " leaving it a perpetual monument of the consoli- " dated wisdom and joint munificence of Smyth and " of Sutton."

They appear to have concerted the plan of a new College at a time when Oxford had ten Colleges, which, if not all in a flourishing state, enjoyed a degree of prosperity correspondent to the original intention of the Founders. But reflecting minds, like those of Smyth and Sutton, could perceive that a wider diffusion of learning, and a greater facility in the means and expences of instruction, were necessary, not only to enrich the country with real science, but to extend that portion of civilization and urbanity of manners, which might counteract the barbarous sentiments and practices that were still the *opprobria* of our Universities.

With this view they formed their design, and chose the site of the building as early as the year 1508. In October of that year, Sutton obtained from University College a lease of Brasen Nose Hall and Little University Hall, with their gardens and appurtenances, for the term of ninety-two years, at the annual rent of three pounds; and it was not until the expiration of the above lease that an equivalent estate was made over to University College, and Brasen Nose obtained the freehold. These premises are described as abut-

ting upon School-street on the east, upon a Hall and garden called Salisbury on the south, and to the north upon streets that go from School-street towards Lincoln College.

On these premises the College rose, but the precise date of the foundation is not known. The learned biographer of Bishop Smyth appears to have confided for some time in an inscription on the south-west corner of the quadrangle, near the door which led to the original Chapel of the College; but upon more mature consideration, he is inclined to think the true intention of that inscription doubtful. The words are, *Anno Christi* 1509 *et Regis Henrici VIII. primo nomine divino Lincoln præsul quoque Sutton hanc posuere petram regis ad imperium primo die Junii.* If a less informed spectator may be allowed to hazard a conjecture, it would be in favour of Mr. Churton's suggestion, viz. that it is probably a duplicate of the foundation-stone.

Their next purchase was of the messuages called Salisbury Hall and St. Mary entry, with the gardens and appurtenances; but no part, it is thought, of the present College, unless, perhaps, the Kitchen, stands upon these premises. Salisbury Hall was taken down, and the ground converted into a garden, which is now occupied by the Library and inner court. Five other Halls were afterwards added, called Little Edmund Hall, Haberdashers' Hall, Black Hall, Staple Hall, and Glass Hall. Of all these, Brasen Nose, Salisbury, Little Edmund, and Haberdashers' Halls, extended from Lincoln College lane to the High-street. The present lodgings of the Principal were erected on the spot where Haberdashers' Hall stood. Brasen Nose

Hall, which gave that singular name to the College, is of great antiquity. In the thirteenth century it was known by the same name, which was unquestionably owing to the circumstance of a nose of brass affixed to the gate. The names of others of the ancient Halls were derived from circumstances equally trivial, as their being slated or thatched, provided with glass windows, having an elm or other tree before the door, having a chimney, &c.[a]

Little University Hall, of which some notice has already been taken[b], is supposed to have been the second of the three Halls founded by Alfred. Either in allusion to that tradition, or in compliment to Henry VIII. the new erection by Bishop Smyth was called, "The King's Hall and College of Brasen Nose." The whole of these Halls were formerly seats of education, and the spot which our Founders chose may in a very eminent sense be called classical ground.

Of the progress of the building we have no regular account, but it appears that a society was formed almost as soon as the College was projected. We find a Principal in the month of June, 1510. It is probable, therefore, that the scholars were accommodated in some part of the ancient premises which required

[a] "There is in Stamford, Lincolnshire, a building in St. Paul's parish, "near to one of the tower gates, called Brazenose to this day, and has a "great gate, and a wicket, upon which wicket is a face or head of old "cast brass, with a ring through the nose thereof. It had also a fair "refectory therein, and is at this time written in leases and deeds Bra"zen Nose." Wood's Annals, vol. i. p. 432. An elegant drawing of this brasen nose at Stamford, the gift of Thomas late Lord Daore, is preserved in the lodgings of the Principal. Churton's Lives, p. 277, where the reader will find some curious remarks on signs.

[b] P. 28, 29.

to be last removed, and that part, it has been conjectured, was Brasen Nose Hall, which stood where the tower now is; and what strengthens this conjecture is, that, according to the compact with University College, they agreed to expend in new building and reparations of this Hall the sum of 40l. within one year following the date of this lease. The new building began at the south-west corner in 1509, and Brasen Nose is spoken of as a Hall at least three years later. During the building, Bishop Smyth visited Oxford three or four times; but Sir Richard Sutton appears to have principally superintended the work, although he did not for some time after contribute any permanent benefaction for its support.

The charter of foundation granted to Bishop Smyth and Richard Sutton, Esq. is dated Jan. 15, 1511-12; and it is supposed that the Society became a permanent corporation on the feast of St. Hugh, Nov. 17, 1512, or perhaps a little earlier. According to the charter, the Society was to consist of a Principal and sixty Scholars, to be instructed in the sciences of sophistry, logic, and philosophy, and afterwards in divinity, and they might possess lands, &c. to the yearly value of 300l. beyond all burdens and repairs. The number of Fellows, however, was not completed until their revenues, by being laid out on land, began to be certainly productive.

The estates which Bishop Smyth bestowed on the College were chiefly two; Basset's Fee, in the environs of Oxford, which formerly is supposed to have belonged to the Bassets, Barons of Headington; and the entire property of the suppressed priory of Cold Norton, with its manors and estates in Oxfordshire

and Northamptonshire. It was sold to Bishop Smyth, by the convent of St. Stephen's, Westminster, for eleven hundred and fifty marks.

The estates given by Sir Richard Sutton were, the manor of Burgh, or Borowe, or Erdeborowe, in the parish of Somerby, in the county of Leicester, and other estates in the same parish and neighbourhood; an estate in the parish of St. Mary, Strand, London, which in 1673 was sold to the commissioners for enlarging the streets after the great fire for the sum of 1700l. and with this an estate was purchased at Burwardescot, or Burscot, in Oxfordshire; which has recently been exchanged for other lands at Stanford in the vale of White Horse. He gave also the manor of Cropredy in the county of Oxford, and certain lands there*, and an estate in North Ockington, or Wokyndon, in the county of Essex. All these Sir Richard granted to the College by lease, July 18, 1519, and on Nov. 29, following, by a conveyance under his own hand and seal, he released them to the Society for ever.

In the same year, by indenture with Sir Richard Sutton, the Society agreed to keep an anniversary for ever for Bishop Smyth and Sir Richard Sutton, on the days of their respective decease. They were likewise to pay annually to three Priests five marks apiece, who should officiate as Chaplains to the College, and were to be nominated by Sutton and his heirs of the manor of Sutton, and, if not previously on the foundation, might, upon a vacancy, if eligible, be admitted

* By a purchase made in 1789, this College is in possession of another manor of the same name, i. e. the manor, or reputed manor, of Cropredy, bought of the late Sir William Botheby, or his heirs.

Fellows. This agreement respecting the Chaplains continued in force until the middle of the last century, when the diminution of the value of money rendering the stipend inadequate to the maintenance of a single Chaplain, divine service began to be performed, as it is now, by the Fellows, each in his turn. Sir Richard Sutton's last benefaction to the College, except that of 5l. for building a wall, was an estate in Garsington and Cowley in Oxfordshire, of which he put the College in possession in July, 1522.

Bishop Smyth composed a body of statutes before the year 1513, but they are not now known to exist. In his will he devolves to his executors the business of correcting and amending these statutes; and accordingly a new code, signed and sealed by four of his executors, was given to the College, and is still preserved. In the year 1521-22 it underwent a complete revision, and was ratified by the seal of Sir Richard Sutton, the surviving Founder. Of this, however, a transcript only remains. In forming these statutes considerable use was made of those of Magdalen College, which we have seen were borrowed from Wykeham's.

In these last statutes the College is recognized as commonly called "The King's Haule and Colledge "of Brasennose in Oxford," to consist of a Principal and twelve Fellows, all of them born within the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield; with preference to the natives of the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and especially to the natives of the parish of Prescot in Lancashire, and of Presbury in Cheshire. Besides those twelve, there were to be two Fellows, Masters or Bachelors of Arts, natives of the diocese of Sarum or Hereford, agreeably to the intent of a composition

between Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury, and the College, for that purpose; but for some reason, not now known, this benefaction never took place.

The endowments of the Founders were soon followed by a greater number of benefactions than it will be possible, or may be thought necessary, to specify in this place. The first was that of Elizabeth Morley, already noticed, widow of Robert Morley, citizen and draper of London, who in 1515 demised certain estates to the College, by an indenture tripartite between herself, William Porter, Warden of New College, and Matthew Smyth, Principal of Brasen Nose, on condition that a Priest should be appointed from the Fellows of the College to celebrate mass in the College chapel, and preach once a year, himself or by deputy, in St. Margaret's church, Westminster; and that an obit or commemoration should be kept for her after her decease on the 26th of January, at which the Warden of New College is to be requested to attend, and he is to receive for his attendance eight pence and a dinner. In the following year, John Cox of Kirtlington, Oxfordshire, on nearly the same terms, gave a messuage in Chipping Wycombe, and money to purchase lands, to provide two Priests, being Fellows, for nearly the same services.

Among the founders of Fellowships are, John Williamson, Clerk, Parson of St. George's, Canterbury, who in 1521 bequeathed a sum to found two Fellowships, to be held by persons born in the city and county of Chester, of the name, cousenage, or lineage of John Williamson, or John Port, Serjeant at Law, and afterwards Justice of the King's Bench, who conveyed the benefaction to the College. In 1528, John

Elton, alias Baker, Canon of Salisbury, founded a Fellowship for his kindred, or, in defect of such, a native of the diocese of Salisbury, or any member of the University at large. In 1531, William Porter, Warden of New College, founded a Fellowship, with lands at Marston in Oxfordshire, and Kingsholme in Gloucestershire; the Fellow to belong to the county or diocese of Hereford, or county most adjacent toward Oxford. In 1538, Edward Darby, Archdeacon of Stow, already noticed among the benefactors to Lincoln College, gave 120l. the usual sum, when 6l. *per ann.* was thought sufficient for the maintenance of a Fellow, and specified his preference for a native of the Archdeaconry of Stow, the counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Oxford, or the diocese of Lincoln at large. In the same year, Dr. William Clyfton, Sub-Dean of York, gave lands in Ascot Doyley, Oxfordshire, and Kingsholme, Gloucestershire, for a Fellow, to be chosen from the counties of York and Lincoln alternately, or, in defect, from Nottinghamshire, or any member of the University of Oxford. In 1549 it was agreed by a tripartite indenture that the sum of 110l. given by Bryan Hygden, Dean of York, who did not live to express his intentions, should be laid out in the purchase of lands, for the maintenance of a Fellow of the counties of York and Lincoln alternately. Dr. Hygden was a friend of Bishop Smyth's, and a man of eminence in his day. The twentieth and last Fellowship was founded by Mrs. Joyce Frankland, widow, daughter of Robert Trapps, citizen of London, and goldsmith, a benefactress to Emmanuel and Caius Colleges, Cambridge, and to Lincoln and Brasen Nose, Oxford. Her benefaction to

Lincoln has already been mentioned. That to Brasen *Nose consisted of lands and money, for the foundation of one Fellowship, to be called Mrs.* Frankland's Fellowship, with a preference of her kindred, especially the Trapps and Saxies, and for four Scholarships. Little is known of the personal history of this lady. She had two husbands, Henry Saxy, and —— Frankland. She lived at the Ryehouse in the parish of Stansted Abbots, Hertfordshire, and at a residence in Philip lane, Aldermanbury, London, which she devised to Caius College. Her will, dated at the Ryehouse, Feb. 20, 1586, is an eminent proof of piety, liberality, and good sense. She bequeathed some very curious and valuable articles of plate to this College, the greater part of which was stolen not many years afterwards. Her name, with that of the learned and pious Nowell, is still repeated in the common grace after meat in the Hall; and the Society erected a monument over her grave in St. Leonard Foster, a church in London, which was demolished in the great fire, and not rebuilt. There is a very fine portrait of this lady in the Hall, in which she is represented holding a watch in her hand, of the form called hunting-watches. The meaning of this is somewhat obscure; and it may certainly be doubted whether spring-watches of any description were invented before the middle of the seventeenth century.

The Scholarships and Exhibitions were contributed by a very numerous list of benefactors, of whom it may be sufficient to give the names, dates, numbers, and local preferences. John Claymond, first President of Corpus, 1536, six Scholars, from Frampton near Boston in Lincolnshire, the place of his birth, Moreton,

or Stockton on Tees, Overton, or Havant, or Mottesfont in Hampshire, Benager near Wells, or Monkton near Taunton, in Somersetshire, Cleeve in Gloucestershire, and Oxford, or the counties in which these places are situated; to be chosen by the President, Vice-President, and Humanity Reader of Corpus, and to hear the Humanity and Greek Readers of that College. Humphrey Ogle, of Salford in Oxfordshire, Archdeacon of Salop, 1543, two Scholars, from Prescot in Lancashire, or Lichfield, or the diocese of Chester. Henry Fisher, fishmonger of London, 1652, one Scholar, to be elected by the Skinners' Company from Tunbridge school. John Lord Mordaunt, 1570. Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, 1572, thirteen Scholars, from the free-school of Middleton in Lancashire, or the schools of Whalley and Burnley, or any other schools in that county*. Joyce Frankland, already noticed, four Scholars. James Binks, alias Stoddard, of St. Olave Jewry, London, 1607. George Palyn, citizen and girdler of London, 1609, from the county of Chester. Samuel Radcliffe, D. D. Principal from 1614 to 1648, from the school of Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, Rochdale, or Middleton, Lancashire, or any of the Undergraduates of Brasen Nose who are unpreferred. John Milward, of Haverfordwest in the county of Pembroke, Gent. 1654, alternately from

* This excellent man founded at one and the same time a free-school at Middleton, and thirteen Scholarships in this College; and as "these "benefactions were both of them established by royal patent, (her Ma-"jesty also of her free bounty encouraging and assisting him,) he chose "that the school should be called Queen Elizabeth's school, and the "Scholars Queen Elizabeth's Scholars." Churton's Life of Nowell, p. 199.

Birmingham school or that of Haverfordwest. John Cartwright, of Aynho, Northamptonshire, Esq. 1665, from the school of Aynho, or the parishes of Budworth or Wrenbury, in Cheshire, or Northamptonshire, or Oxfordshire. Anne Walker, 1675, from Oxfordshire. Hugh Henley, 1675. Thomas Church, B. D. 1676, from his kindred born at Nantwich in the county of Chester, or the county at large. Richard Reed, of Lugwardine in Herefordshire, Esq. from his posterity, or from the school of Bosbury in Herefordshire, or the free-school of the city of Hereford. Sarah Duchess Dowager of Somerset, 1679, and by her will 1686, from the free-schools of Manchester, Marlborough, and Hereford, alternately.

Some of these Scholarships and Exhibitions were afterwards augmented in value, or increased in numbers. In 1680, Thomas Yates, D. D. Principal, augmented Church's Scholarships, and endowed three, to be of the lineage of his father, of Middlewich, Cheshire, or of the counties of Northampton and Wilts. William Hulme, of the county of Lancaster, in 1691, left estates in the neighbourhood of Manchester, to maintain as Exhibitioners four of the poorest Bachelors of Arts, to be nominated by the Warden of Manchester and the Rectors of Bury and Prestwich for the time being. At the time of his death these Exhibitions amounted to 15l. each, but from the increased value of the estates, Brasen Nose street, and other houses in Manchester, having been built upon part of them, the trustees were empowered by Act of Parliament in 1795 to grant to the Exhibitioners, who had for some years been increased to the number of ten, and are now fifteen, such farther allowance

as they should think reasonable, not being less than 60l. nor more than 110l. and this latter sum has been since paid[a].

Besides these extensive foundations for the maintenance of Fellows and Scholars, Lectureships have been founded in Philosophy and Humanity, 1560, by Sir John Port, son of Judge Port, before mentioned; in Greek, 1572, by Richard Harper, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; in Hebrew, 1628, by John Barneston, D. D. Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, (formerly Fellow of Brasen Nose College;) and in Mathematics, 1683, by Thomas Weston, Rector of Crissleton, near Chester.

The principal LIVINGS of this College, by benefaction or purchase, are the RECTORIES of Steeple Aston and Great Rollright, Oxfordshire; St. Matthew Bethnal Green, Christ Church Spital Fields, St. George in the East, St. Ann Limehouse, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Dunstan Stepney, St. Mary Stratford Bow, and St. John's Wapping, Middlesex; Great Catworth, Huntingdonshire; Clayton and Selham, Sussex; Dudcote and West Shefford, Berks; Cottingham, Middleton Cheney, Great Billing, Stoke Bruerne, Old or Wold, Northamptonshire; Wotton Rivers, Wilts, alternately with St. John's College, Cambridge: and the VICARAGE of Gillingham in Kent.

In 1534 this College was valued at 113l. 9s. 2d. or 111l. 0s. 8d. *per annum*, according to Twyne. In 1592 the valuation rose to 300l. and in 1612, the number of the Society was two hundred and twenty-seven. At present it consists of a Principal, twenty Fellows,

[a] Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXX. p. 24. and from private information.

thirty-two Scholars, and fifteen Exhibitioners, besides a great number of independent members. The Bishop of Lincoln is Visitor.

The BUILDINGS of this College, constructed of the Headington stone, were all completed in the lifetime of the Founders, and still preserve much of the original form, although in some of them considerable, and not unnecessary, alterations have taken place. The whole are comprised in one large quadrangle, a lesser court towards the south, what are called the new buildings, (apartments for seven students,) and the Principal's lodgings. These last were formerly near to the gateway on the south, but in 1770 an elegant house was erected for the Principal in the High-street, on the spot where Haberdashers' Hall formerly stood.

The large quadrangle* contains the Hall and chambers for the Society; the lesser court is occupied

* Of the statue in the centre of this quadrangle there are various opinions. The guides call it Cain and Abel, and may, perhaps, justify themselves from no less authority than Shakspeare in Hamlet, "How "the knave jowls it to the ground, as if it were *Cain's jawbone*, that "did the *first murder!*" Animals were killed in sacrifice before Abel was slain, so that Cain *might* kill him with the jawbone of some beast; and in the prints in some of our Bibles, taken from a painting by Gerard Hoet, Cain is represented as using that weapon. Others have supposed that the victorious figure is Samson. Here is undoubtedly the jawbone; but when Samson slew a thousand men with a jawbone, there was, we may be sure, no conflict, or entangling with limbs, as in this statue; and perhaps it was the study of some sculptor, whose principal object was that display of muscular strength and action. The intelligent correspondent, to whom I am indebted for the only valuable part of this note, informs me, that he was once asked whether it was Hercules and Antæus? It was given to the College by Dr. Clarke of All Souls, who purchased it from a statuary in London.

BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
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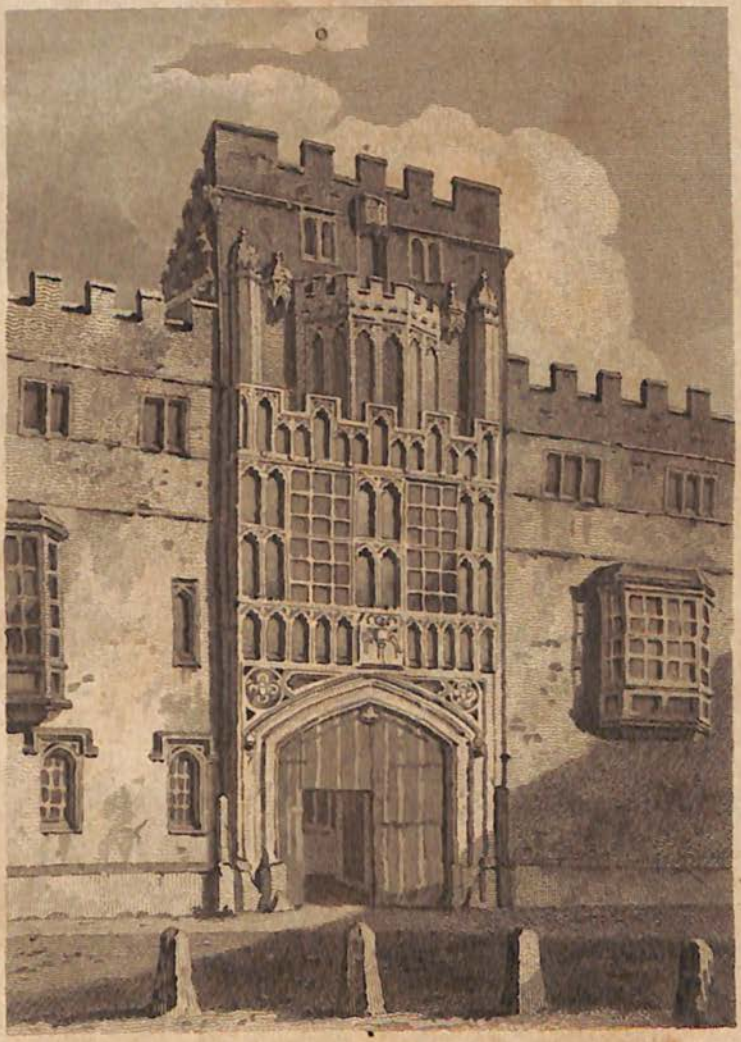
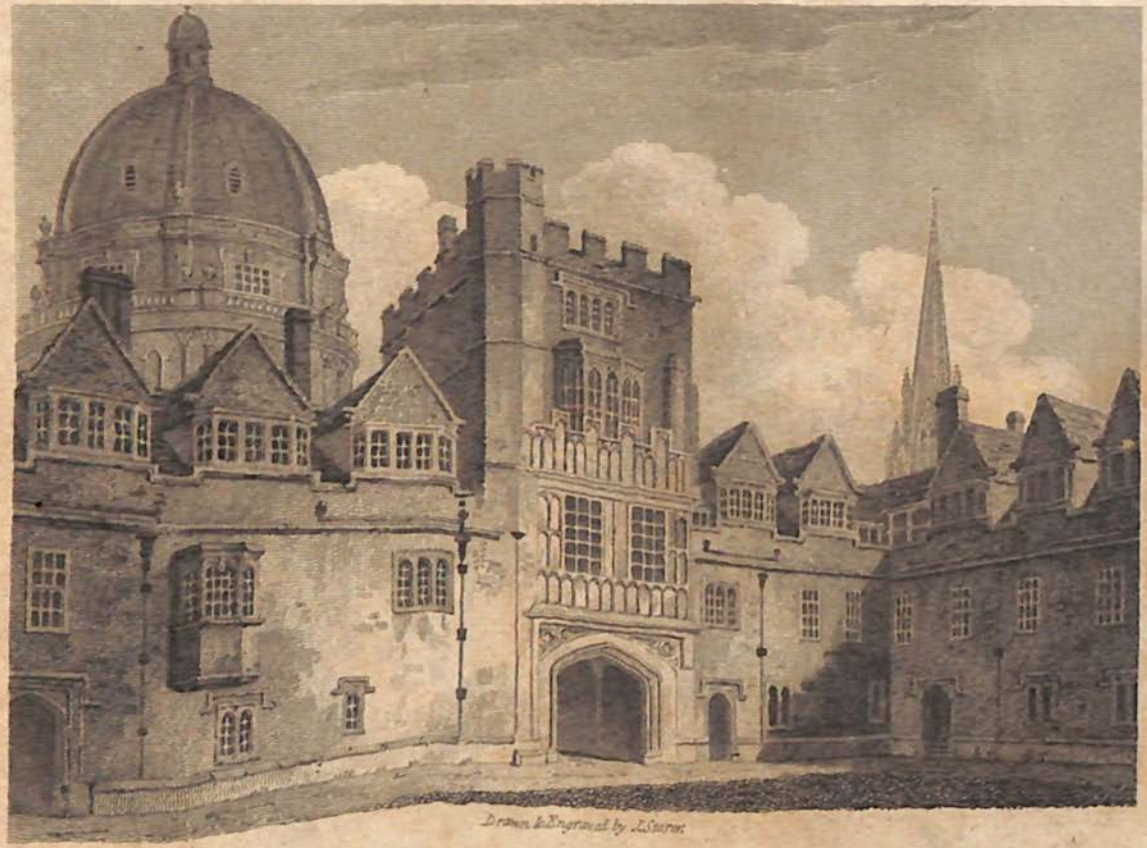


Drawn & Engraved by J. Grieg.

Front of Brasenose College.

Published by Cooke & Parker, Oxford. — Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme, London.



Brasen Nose College.

chiefly by the Library and Chapel, which stand on the site of Salisbury Hall. The grand and extensive front of the College forms the west side of what is now called Radcliffe square, and, with the exception of the attic over the whole building, which was added about the time of James I. is probably seen nearly in its original state. The tower is of a purer Gothic than any other part of the buildings, but, in consequence of the addition of the attic, seems disproportionately low. It was at first twice the height of the other parts of the building, but now the adjacent rooms are two thirds of the height of the tower. In the print given in Mr. Churton's Lives of the Founders there are only two tiers of windows, for the ground-floor and first floor, but now there are three, for the ground-floor, first floor, and attic, or garret, with dormer windows on the inside of the quadrangle, and an even parapet on the outside. Some few windows remain in their original shape, but many have been sashed, and are parallelograms, instead of the semicircular tops represented in the print [a].

The HALL, on the south side of the great quadrangle, is a spacious and lofty room, its windows decorated with the arms of the Founders and benefactors, and its walls with portraits of the Founders [b], one of Alfred, modern, Dean Nowell [b], the Principals Radcliffe, Yarborough, and Cleaver, of Sarah Duchess of Somerset, Mrs. Joyce Frankland [b], and John Lord Mordaunt.

[a] Mr. Churton has remarked, that the ground having been variously built upon, is considerably elevated above its ancient level. Lives of the Founders, pp. 284, 285.

[b] These are finely engraved in Churton's Lives of the Founders, and Life of Nowell.

There are two ancient portraits of the Founders in the fine bay window at the upper end of the Hall, and two busts of the same, given probably by Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, whose arms appear under them; but the most remarkable sculptures attached to this part of the College are two busts of Alfred and Erigena, over the door of the Hall towards the quadrangle. These are said to have been discovered when the workmen were digging the foundation of the College. That of Alfred is in high preservation, and rich in expression, but by what artist, or at what time they were executed, is now beyond conjecture. John Scotus Erigena is said to have been the first lecturer in University Hall in the time of Alfred, but the circumstances of his life, and particularly of his death, are involved in much uncertainty. What all authors concur in representing is, that he was one of the ablest scholars of his age, and of a bold and enterprising spirit.

The present Lord Curzon gave the fire-place of this Hall, and his initials A. C. (Asheton Curzon,) appear in the wainscot. Prior to this (about the year 1760) there was a central fire, as in other Colleges, but this vestige of antiquity has totally disappeared. The family of this venerable Nobleman were all students of this house.

The LIBRARY, which was coeval with the foundation, stood on the north side of the quadrangle, opposite to the Chapel, until the year 1663, when it was converted into chambers. The present Library was then built over the cloister, between the Chapel and the south side of the inner court, principally at the expence of the benefactors who contributed to the Chapel. Its walls were formerly hung with portraits, some of which

were removed to the Hall, and some to the tower, in which the archives are kept. In 1780, the interior was rebuilt by Wyat, on a plan nearly resembling that of Oriel and New College Libraries*. Until this last date, the old custom of chaining the books to the shelves was strictly observed here. They appear to have been first secured in this manner in 1520, when the old Library was glazed, and furnished with locks and other iron work; and when they were removed to the new Library, the same operation was repeated.

To some notices already given of the value our ancestors put upon books during the age of manuscripts, and in the infancy of printing, we may add some interesting particulars from the historian of this College. He informs us, that it was ordered in the statutes, that in all books belonging to the Library, the name of the donor, with that of the College, should be inscribed on the *second* leaf; and in like manner, that the volume itself should be described in the catalogue by the first word of the second leaf. "The first leaf," adds our author, "is most liable to accidental injuries, "and to the corroding effect of time; but besides "this, the illuminations, so common in manuscripts, "and often splendidly beautiful, perpetually exposed "the first page, which was most frequently thus "adorned, to the depredation of bold curiosity. The "second leaf, therefore, was on all accounts the safer "guardian of whatever was committed to it. But in "composing a catalogue, the object was to identify the "volume, which could not be done by exhibiting the "mere title or first words of the work. But it will

* Dr. Barker, then Principal, contributed 300l. towards the expence.

" rarely happen, that two copyists shall fill their page " precisely with the same number of words; whence " the initials of the second leaf of a manuscript will " mark that individual copy, and no other. For this ' reason the mode here prescribed was the common ' precaution and custom of the times [a]."

The Founder, Bishop Smyth, John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, and Archdeacon Bothe [b], (probably John Bothe, or Boothe, Archdeacon of Hereford, 1522,) were some of the earliest contributors of books to this Library; and were followed by Roger Brasgirdle, Fellow, Judge Harper, already mentioned, and others in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and by that " true son " of the Church of England," Henry Mason, S. T. B. Rector of St. Andrew's Undershaft, who was deprived of his living by the Presbyterians in the time of Charles I. He gave as many books as were thought to be worth 1000l. The chief accession which the Library has of late years received was the entire and valuable collection of Principal Yarborough, given by his heirs at law, (he having died intestate,) the classical part of which are illustrated by the manuscript notes and manuscript collations of the learned Wasse, of Queen's College, Cambridge, from whom, or his heirs, Dr. Yarborough purchased them. Dr. Bentley, if we may credit Whiston, characterized Wasse in these words: " When I am dead, Wasse will be the " most learned man in England." Wasse, however, died too soon to attain this honour.

The first CHAPEL belonging to this College stood

[a] Lives of the Founders, p. 319.

[b] In his books is written " Librum donavit Bothe Archidiaconus " istum," and the same, with the change of name, in those of Longland.

over the Buttery, on the south side of the quadrangle, and, Wood very erroneously thinks, never was consecrated. The exact day, indeed, of this ceremony cannot be ascertained, but it appears to have been between Sept. 1, and Oct. 18, 1512, and the Feast of Dedication long continued to be an anniversary.

The Founder, Bishop Smyth, bequeathed many ornaments to this Chapel, books, chalices, and vestments belonging to his domestic Chapel; but, owing either to violence or fraud, they never reached their destination. There is still extant, however, a schedule of the original furniture of this Chapel, which, as usual at that time, was of the most costly kind, and was probably removed by King Edward's visitors.

This Chapel was converted into chambers[a] about the same time with the Library, when it is thought Sir Christopher Wren, at that time a very young man, gave the plans for that and the new Chapel. The foundation-stone of the Chapel was laid June 26, 1656, on the site where Little Edmund Hall stood, or rather on a garden between that and Haberdashers' Hall. It was partly built with the materials of the ancient Chapel of St. Mary College[b], where Erasmus studied, and was finished, with the cloister adjoining,

[a] Now the Common Room. Some of the original Gothic windows are still discernible on the south side. CHURTON.

[b] The guides sometimes confound this with St. Mary Hall, a totally distinct and distant place. St. Mary College, in the parishes of St. Peter in the Bailey and St. Michael, was founded by Thomas Holden, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, in 1435, for Student Canons of the order of St. Austin. The gateway, leading into New Inn Hall lane, still remains. Part of the interior is occupied by the house of the Regius Professor of Physic, held by lease under Brasen Nose College, and retains marks of antiquity probably as old as the days when Erasmus wrote and studied in this calm retreat.

(lately formed into chambers,) in 1666. On the 17th of November it was consecrated to the memory of St. Hugh and St. Chad, by Blandford, Bishop of Oxford, who had about a year before performed that ceremony for the Chapel of University College.

The expences of building were defrayed by a very numerous list of benefactors, at the head of which stands Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, Principal from 1614 to 1647, when, after a spirited and conscientious resistance, he was ejected by the Parliamentarian visitors, and died in 1648. As this event happened so long before the foundation of the Chapel, it is probable that he had very early determined to contribute to a new erection. However this may be, we find that he gave as much land at Pidington in Northamptonshire as produced 1850l. The same fund was increased afterwards by the Principal and Fellows, and by many other gentlemen who retained a grateful remembrance of their education here; and the money, thus liberally contributed, proved sufficient to build both the Chapel and Library.

The architecture is of the mixed kind, which at this time prevailed in most ecclesiastical structures. Here we have Gothic arched windows with Corinthian pilasters, compensated, however, in some degree by an excellent imitation, in wood, of a Gothic stone roof, and yet more by an air of simple elegance diffused over the whole interior. The beautiful east window, the gift of Principal Cawley, is one of the finest of Pearson's works, and was executed, in 1776, from drawings made by Mortimer. The altar is decorated with much taste. Both the Chapel and antechapel contain the remains and monuments of many

eminent scholars of this house. The bust of Dr. Shippen in the ante-chapel was esteemed a good likeness by some who well remembered him, and is said also to bear strong marks of family resemblance to several of his name and kindred living in America*. The epitaph, which is generally admired, was from the pen of Dr. Frewin, a very eminent physician of Oxford.

In Williams's Oxonia we have a grand plan for rebuilding this College, with a front to the High-street. Such a project was talked of in the time of Dr. Shippen, and the design has of late years been revived, not without hope of carrying it into execution, at the expiration of certain leases: for this purpose several plans have been submitted to the Society by living artists, but no one has as yet been preferred.

The first PRINCIPAL of this College, appointed Aug. 24, 1510, was Matthew Smyth, probably a relation of the Founder, and a Fellow of Oriel, who superintended the affairs of the Society for forty years, and bequeathed to it certain lands in Sutton, in the parish of Prescot, Lancashire. His successor, John Hawarden, was tutor to Fox the martyrologist, and probably to Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's. This last celebrated character, the fifth Principal of Brasen Nose, was elected into that office when on the verge of ninety, Sept. 6, 1595, "rather as a compliment," says his biographer, "than with a view to the performance

* On the authority of Thomas Lee Shippen, Esq. of Pennsylvania, who was in Oxford in July, 1787. His great great grandfather was brother to Principal Shippen. Another brother of the Principal was the famous Will. Shippen, M. P. of whom many curious anecdotes are given in Coxe's Memoirs of Sir R. Walpole.

" of much actual service." He resigned in December following*. Dr. Samuel Radcliffe has been noticed among the benefactors. Having been ejected by the Parliamentary visitors, he was succeeded, in consequence of the same usurped authority, by Daniel Greenwood, whom Antony Wood calls " a severe and " good governor." On the Restoration, Greenwood was obliged to give place to Dr. Thomas Yate, who had been elected by the College on the ejection of Dr. Radcliffe. The memory of Dr. Yate is yet held in reverence, and his character is well expressed on his monument in the cloister, " *Collegii pater et patro-* " *nus, et tertius tantum non Fundator.*" The Society is indebted to him, among other benefits, for the advowson of Middleton Cheney, and for a valuable " Abstract of the Evidences and Charters of the Col- " lege," which Mr. Churton pronounces " a work of " infinite labour, executed with the most exact fidelity " and judgment." Dr. Ralph Cawley, who died in 1777, is numbered among the benefactors to the Chapel, and bequeathed his books for the use of succeeding Principals. He also performed in his lifetime what Dr. Yate intended, had he not been prevented by age and infirmities, the restoration of the monument of Bishop Smyth in Lincoln cathedral. The present Principal is the sixteenth from the foundation.

* The copious and elaborate Life of Nowell, lately published by the historian of this College, precludes the necessity of saying more of him in this place. Such Lives shew what may still be done by careful and judicious research in reviving the memory of those past times, in the history of which both Church and State are in no small degree interested.

Of the fifteen Prelates who are enumerated among the scholars of this Society, six were promoted to sees in Ireland, and two to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man. Few of them have occupied much space in our ecclesiastical annals. Hugh Curwin, or Coren, to whom Camden was maternally related, and whose nephew was Archbishop Bancroft, yielded a moderate compliance with the religion of Queen Mary's reign, but conformed more heartily to the Reformation. Being desirous of retirement in his old age, he solicited permission to exchange the Archbishopric of Dublin for the Bishopric of Oxford, "one," says Fuller, "of the best in Ireland, for one of the worst in Eng-"land." Barnes, Bishop of Durham, appears to have been a man of equivocal character; but he had the magnanimity to forgive the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who "withstood him to his face." Wolton, Bishop of Exeter, and nephew to Dean Nowell, was an able supporter of the reformed religion, and composed many pious tracts to promote its principles. Miles Smith, Bishop of Gloucester, was one of the greatest scholars of his day, not only in Greek and Latin, but in the Eastern languages, and one of the principal translators of the Bible, to which he wrote the very learned preface which is prefixed to some of the editions.

Among the scholars of this house were two brothers of Dean Nowell; Robert Nowell, the Queen's Attorney General of the Court of Wards, and Laurence Nowell, Dean of Lichfield, an eminent antiquary, and reviver of the study of the Saxon language*:—Caldwell, the learned President of the Col-

* Churton's Life of Nowell, p. 234—239.

lege of Physicians:—William Whittingham, Dean of Durham, one of the poetical coadjutors of Sternhold and Hopkins in the translation of the Psalms. He was also concerned in the Geneva translation of the Bible, and was an excellent Hebrew scholar. His defacing some of the monuments of Durham cathedral is the chief stain on his memory:—Fox, the martyrologist, afterwards of Magdalen:—Sir John Savile, Baron of the Exchequer, and his younger and more eminently learned brother, Sir Henry Savile, afterwards Warden of Merton and Provost of Eton, where he printed his beautiful and most accurate edition of St. Chrysostom*:—Barnaby Barnes, the dramatic poet:—Ferdinand Pulton, one of our early law-writers:—Jeremiah Stephens, Prebendary of Salisbury, the able coadjutor of Sir Henry Spelman in the publication of the Councils:—Sir John Spelman, the learned son of his more learned father, Sir Henry, author of the Life of Alfred the Great, and editor of a Saxon Psalter:—Brerewood, mathematician, and first professor of astronomy in Gresham College, whose learned works were published by his nephew, Sir Robert Brerewood:—Ralph Radcliffe, who established a flourishing school and family at Hitchin in Hertfordshire, and wrote several tragedies and comedies:—Richard Crompton, a barrister and law-writer:—Humphrey Lluyd, or Lloyd, the Welch historian:—Sir John Stradling, poet, the fifth of the original Baronets created by James I. who in his youth was "accounted a miracle for his readi-

* See Verses De Musa Hen. Savilli Equitum doctiss. et Coll. Æn. Nat. olim alumni,

Musam Savilli lactarunt ubera nostra, &c.

by Principal Radcliffe, in Goffe's Ultima Linea Savilii, 1622.

"ness of learning and pregnancy of parts," and in his maturer years, according to Sir John Harrington, "gained universal respect and esteem." He was also "courted and admired by Camden:"—Sampson Erdeswick, the Staffordshire antiquary:—Sir Peter Leycester, the Cheshire antiquary:—The Lord Chancellor Egerton, Baron Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, a lawyer of acknowledged integrity and learning:—Sir James Ley, a judge of equal probity, and an able antiquary, afterwards Earl of Marlborough:—Bolton, the celebrated Puritan, one of the first Greek scholars of his time, and, in Wood's opinion, a singular ornament to the University. He was originally of Lincoln College:—Robert Burton, author of the "Anatomy "of Melancholy," a book which has lately been revived with unaccountable success; and his elder brother William Burton, the Leicestershire historian, whose labours are now superseded by the more copious and perfect work of a living antiquary:—Sir William Petty, an universal scholar, but whose reputation rests chiefly on his knowledge of political arithmetic. He became a Fellow of this College, but had not previously studied in Oxford:—Elias Ashmole, who will occur hereafter as founder of the Museum, entered this College in advanced life:—John Prince, author of the "Worthies of Devon." To these may be added, Dr. William Assheton, a learned and pious divine, the projector of a scheme for providing maintenance for the widows of clergymen:—Thomas Beconsall, A. M. an able defender of revealed religion:—Thomas Church, who had the degree of D. D. given him by diploma, Feb. 23, 1749, for answering Bolingbroke. He was Rector of the parish where Boling-

broke lived, who was orderly in his conduct there:—The Rev. John Watson, late Rector of Stockport, Cheshire, author of the History of Halifax, the History of the Earls of Warren and Surry, and other works on English antiquities:—and the late Rev. John Whitaker, B. D. Rector of Ruan-Langhorne, Cornwall, the learned author of the History of Manchester, &c. who entered this College in 1752, and continued about twelve months, after which he was elected Scholar of Corpus.

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